NA GIRA DO EXU The Brazilian Cult of Quimbanda

Mario dos Ventos

## NA GIRA DO EXÚ -

The Brazilian Cult of Quimbanda
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## DEDICATION

To Vento and Mulambo

Thank you for your astonishing power and charity
Sarava Exu! - Sarava Exwa!


## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My deepest gratitude for their help and support in finalizing this project goes to:

## Tata Remolino

Thank you for you constant support and encouragement in working with the spirits of Quimbanda,
and for allowing me to use so much
of your personal material in this book!

The Members of our Nzo in the UK

This project would not have been possible without your love and laughter.

## Nuno d'Oxaguian

For endless hours of translation, correction and inspiration!


## PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

This book was originally intended as a personal reference for members of our Quimbanda family (Nzo) in the UK. It does not claim to be allcomplete or exhausted in the information it provides on a traditions as extensive as Quimbanda. But it can stand on its own as the first English book of almost 400 Pontos (songs/invocations) and more then 100 Pontos Riscados (ritual drawings) of the Exus and Pomba Giras. The information hidden in these songs and invocations is of utmost importance if a person wishes to understand the nature and characteristics of a particular entity. This book also provides some information on the obscure and complex history of Quimbanda and on the organizational structure of the entities we love and respect so much. All songs are given in alphabetical order of the Exus they are meant to invoke. Where more then one song for a particular Exu or Pomba Gira is listed, then these are clearly divided by a skull - to mark the end of one and the start of a new song.
Quimbanda as a spiritual tradition is often misunderstood and at times snidely disdained as 'evil witchcraft' or even Satanism. Others believe that everything hidden and mysterious is just waiting to explode with curiosity and intrusiveness.
This tradition - just like any other spiritual path - should be approached with respect and caution. The entities we invoke are not mere thoughtforms as some students of the magical arts want us to believe, neither are they our servants. To master this tradition will take time, appreciation and willingness to look at your own 'dark side'. If you succeed, a world of supernatural beauty will be open to you and you will have gained the trust and support of some of the most wonderful, protective and charitable spirits..

## Mario Dos Ventos

Surrey, United Kingdom

## There are more devils waiting to serve you then you can shake a pitchfork at.'

David St. Clair

Drum and Candle'


Quimbanda altar for various Exus and Pomba Giras


## WHAT IS QUIMBANDA?

To understand Quimbanda, it is first of all important to understand the people who generated this magical tradition - Brazilians! Brazil is by far the most magical countries in Latin America. The believe in supernatural entities, charms, talismans and witchcraft is ever-present from among the sky-scrapers of the capital, Brasilia, to the slums of Rio, the so-called Favelas, illegal and uncharted low-income areas which, along with irregular land developments, are responsible for a third of all housing in Rio.
But don't be fooled! Brazil is a continent-sized nation, marked by profound contrasts and diversity. Some of these are geographic or climactic in nature, others are racial or ethnic. Brazil's population draws on Native American, African, and European roots, and successive waves of immigrants, principally from Asia and Europe, have added to the mix. Yet other contrasts are social in nature and generally less welcome. Living conditions for Brazil's 170 million people vary dramatically, and income disparities in Brazil are significant - not only across regions but also between metropolitan centers, non-metropolitan urban centers, and rural areas. Brazil's modern capital, Brasilia, is an architectural wonder, rich in sculptures that include a cathedral in the shape of the crown of thorns Some of the world's most glorious examples of colonial architecture are to be seen in Brazil, and the Jesuit missions are on Unesco's world heritage list. Famous the world over for Carnival, the samba, its popular bands, beaches, and athletes, Brazil is equally famous for Iguaçu, among the biggest and most spectacular waterfalls in the world. Upon seeing the waterfalls for the first time, Eleanor Roosevelt remarked, "They make Niagara Falls look like a leaky faucet.'
The vast Amazonian jungle, Amazonia, sometimes erroneously described as the world's lungs, is the largest tract of rainforest on the planet. Home to countless flora and fauna, such as the giant water lily and the jaguar, it is believed to contain many unknown species and medicinal remedies. Some of the world's last known groups of Indians living in their original state are found in the vast reaches of this last great wilderness


Even before Columbus discovered the Antilles in 1492, the Portuguese had been aware of lands across the Atlantic and had made several expeditions to the West, but they had kept this knowledge secret from their ambitious neighbour. The official discovery of Brazil was made on 22 April 1500 by the Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral.
To expand on Cabral's discovery the Portuguese employed Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci who in 1499 , under Spanish patronage, had explored the mouth of the Amazon and the northern shore of South America. In 1501, in Portuguese service, Vespucci returned to the South Atlantic, this time exploring the southern coast of what is now Brazil. It was Vespucci, using a system he devised for computing neatly exact longitude (previously determined by dead reckoning), who proved that a new continent had been discovered. And it is Amerigo Vespucci in whose honour America was named.
Neither the explorers of North America nor the Portuguese explorers of Brazil found the elaborate, urban Indian civilizations that the Spaniards found in Mexico and the Andes. The first permanent settlement in Brazil was founded in 1532 on the coast of the present-day State of São Paulo.

In both countries, with vast lands to subdue and make productive, colonization was difficult. In Brazil, as long as the Portuguese limited theif activities to barter, their relationship with the Indians remained peaceful. But this changed quickly when the colonizers decided to use the indigenous population either as soldiers in battles against their French and Dutch competitors or as manual labourers - first for the exploitation of Brazil Wood, and afterward for the cultivation of sugar cane. Rather than submit to the economic and social constraints of the plantation system, the Indians fought or fled. In the British colonies, the story was the same. The Indians would be enslaved.
John Cabot, under the pattonage of Henry VII of England, landed on the North American continent in 1497. (Although Christopher Columbus made four voyages to the Caribbean between 1492 and 1504, he never set foot on the North American continent.) As in Brazil, the first permanent settlement in the present-day United States was also the result of Iberian exploration.
Both Britain and Portugal turned to the African slave trade as their source for manual labour. As early as 1538 , Africans were brought to Brazil to exploit its North-East coastal areas. Between the 16 th and the 19th centuries, three to four million Africans were brought to Brazil. Most worked on the plantations, in sugar mills, or in domestic service.

Since Angolans were the first of the large African groups in Brazil, they came into contact with the Amerindians and Caboclos, people of Portuguese-Amerindian descent. To this day in Brazil, one often finds Angolan and Amerindian elements closely associated, as in the expression 'Caboclos de Aruanda', literally Indians from Luanda, the capital of Angola. In Afro-Brazilian religious contexts, a Caboclo is the spirit of a dead Indian, and Aruanda means something like 'spirit land.'
While the Catholic church appeared to reach some levels of success in converting some of the native people of Brazil to Roman Catholicism, it did not have this kind of success with the largest population of African slaves in the New World. The number of African slaves brought to Brazil by the Portuguese surpassed that of the second concentration of slaves found in Haiti and later in the US. Under extreme pressure by the slave masters, owners and the Catholic church, the slaves were compelled to incorporate their beliefs into the spirits and the magic of the native faith. Basically, the African slaves publicly followed the church while they secretly practiced their African religions until they became free in 1888.
The same also occurred in most other Latin American countries. For example, under French slavery, the African slaves found in Saint Domingue (now Haiti) resorted to the same secret practices and mixture of spirits and faith to survive the many years of slavery and prohibition. Some of the persecution even occurred long after Haiti became the second independent republic in this hemisphere and the 1st Black Country to put an end to slavery in 1804. The slaves found in Cuba also went to a long period of concealment of their religious practices.
But back to Brazil. For two hundred years, 1440-1640, Portugal had a monopoly on the export of slaves from Africa. It is notable that they were also the last European country to abolish the institution - although, like France, it still continued to work former slaves as contract labourers, which they called librettos or engagés à temps. It is estimated that during the $41 / 2$ centuries of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, Portugal was responsible for transporting over 4.5 million Africans (roughly $40 \%$ of the total). Africans had been traded slaves for centuries - reaching Europe via the Islamic-run, trans-Saharan, trade routes. But slaves obtained from the Muslim dominated North African coast however proved to be too well educated to be trusted and had a tendency to rebellion.
Between 1450 and the end of the nineteenth century, slaves were obtained from along the west coast of Africa with the full and active co-
operation of African kings and merchants. (There were occasional military campaigns organized by Europeans to capture slaves, especially by the Portuguese in what is now Angola, but this accounts for only a small percentage of the total.) In return, the African kings and merchants received various trade goods including beads, cowry shells (used as money), textiles, brandy, horses, and perhaps most importantly, guns. These guns were used to help expand empires and obtain more slaves, until they were finally used against the European colonizers. The export of trade goods from Europe to Africa forms the first side of the triangular trade.
The transport of slaves from Africa to the Americas forms the so called Middle Passage of the triangular trade. Several distinct regions can be identified along the West African coast. These are distinguished by the particular European countries who visited the slave ports, the peoples who were enslaved, and the dominant African society(s) who provided the slaves. Conditions on the slave ships were terrible, but the estimated death rate of around $13 \%$ is lower than the mortality rate for seamen, officers and passengers on the same voyages.
The first and by far largest group of slaves was brought to Brazil from the Congo/Angola region of Africa. This group is referred to as the Bantu and includes people from areas such as Congo, Angola, Zambia, former Zaire, Gabon, Zimbabwe, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Luanda, Rwanda and Tanzania. The term Bantu however refers to over 400 different ethnic groups, from Cameroon to South Africa. Whilst the north of Brazil was mainly influenced by Yoruba (Nigerian) religions, the south of the country has very much been influenced by the religion and spiritual concepts of the Bantu.

## SHAMANS AND SORCERERS

And this is where we find the roots of Quimbanda! The Quimbanda was - and still is - the title of the priest/shamans of many of the African Bantu societies in West and South-West Africa. The prefix 'Ki' refers to 'language' or 'knowledge' whilst 'mbanda' can be translated as 'the power to cure'. A shaman/priest - widely called a Quimbanda or, depending on the region Nganga - may therefore have extensive knowledge of herbal
medicine, and at least some part of his work is devoted to the application of that knowledge.
The Quimbanda is said to have inherited or acquired the ability to communicate with the spirit world. In many cases, the acquisition of such power follows illness and possession by a specific spirit. The proficiency and degree of specialization of diviners varies widely. Some will deal only with particular symptoms; others enjoy broad repute and may include more than one village, or even more than one province, in their rounds. The greater the reputation of the Quimbanda, the more they charge for their services. This widespread term for diviner/healer has entered into local Brazilian-Portuguese, and so central is the role of the Quimbanda to the complex system of beliefs and practices characterizing most indigenous religions that some sources, such as the Journal de Angola, a newspaper published in Luanda, Republic of Angola, have applied the term 'kimbandism' to indigenous systems when referring to Angolan/Bantu religions.
Even today, holistic health practitioners in West and South-West Africa are still known as Quimbandas. They can be herbalists, diviners or spiritmediums. People take recourse to traditional medical systems not only to cure physically manifested illnesses but also to seek protection from the many hazards of daily life, to discover the causes of a death in the family, see why domestic animals are dying or why the fields are barren and the harvest not enough. Above all, African people seek the powers of traditional practitioners to communicate with the ancestral world and to uncover the reasons behind extraordinary events and to restore balance into their lives.
In many Central and West African societies, a Quimbanda is first and foremost seen as an intermediary between humans and the god Kalunga - the King of the Realm of the Dead. A man is chosen for this role by a spirit, and undergoes a transformative (initiation-) period. Male Quimbandas in Bantu-Congo societies occasionally practice same-sex eroticism and marry other man. These men often take on women's garments, work and names.
The proficiency and degree of specialization of Quimbandas may vary widely. Some will deal only with particular symptoms; others enjoy broad repute and may serve more than one village, or even more than one province. The greater the reputation of the Quimbanda, the more he chatges for services.


Should someone be called to become a Quimbanda, he or she will have to be trained and later initiated by another member of the priesthood. The initiation process normally starts with a period of isolation in the forest. Here the soon to be Shaman has to search for his or her power and establish a link to a spirit who is willing to work with him or her. In general, there are two main types of Quimbandas - the Herbalists and the Diviners.
Diviners are specifically called to their profession by their ancestors through the sending of a illness syndrome, The Zulu, one of the Bantu tribes, referred to this process as Thwasa or Intwaso a term which refers to the process of gradually becoming or emerging as a diviner. The person is said not to choose to be a diviner but is chosen by the ancestors. The Intwaso condition is characterised by the initiate suffering from various illnesses; copious dreams, visions and mental disturbances such as madness and anxiety believed to be sent by the ancestors, However, to become a divinet the initiate has to be first cured of the Intwaso through a series of rituals, which include the use of special plant medicines, and had then to receive training in techniques of divination and curing.
This involves the novice or candidate diviner being apprenticed to a practicing healer who teaches him or her the ways of traditional healing.


Africon Quimbamda(Shaman) in bis ritual ontifit

## THE INFLUENCE OF BANTU MYTHOLOGY

The Bantu believe in the survival of the soul after death and link this believe to the idea that the spirits of the dead can influence the living. If somebody falls ill, it is assumed that an ancestral spirit has sent the disease or that the sick person is bewitched by a living enemy. In any case, the Quimbanda - Shaman/Diviner - must consult with the Spirits to investigate the case and find the remedy to cure the patient. For the

Bantu the notion of disease encompasses physical sickness together with misfortune and imbalance. Thus, anything that brings one into disharmony, be it with the environment or others can be perceived as potentially disease/illness causing.
Misfortune, in all its more serious forms, was believed to be caused either by ancestral wrath, witchcraft or pollution and it was the diviner's function to uncover the exact cause and prescribe the appropriate actions to be taken, However some forms of misfortune were believed to have natural causes i.e., to result from environmental factors.
Religion and disease/illness causation are always closely interwoven. The Bantu believe that the spirits of the dead inhabit the place in which they are buried. The trees of those sacred burial groves are spared from harm caused by natural disasters and lightning and are never cut or destroyed. At the base of such trees we usually find arrow heads, broken earthenware vessels, broken tools, etc. which make the actual burial places of people.
The entity Kalunga-Ngombe for example, seen as the personification of death, who is worshipped in Angola and the southern part of Zaire and known to the whole Bantu Nation in Africa, is also present in Brazilian Quimbanda. He holds the same functions and attributes in Brazil and interacts with the Qumbanderos in the same was as he once had and still does in Africa.
The Bantu are organized in tribes or nation, each nation being dedicated to the worship of a certain Nkisis or spirit. Each clan has certain taboos or prohibitions, called 'nzio', 'mwidzilo', 'kizilia' or 'nzila', depending on the particular Bantu dialect.
One taboo observed by many Kimbanderos in Brazil is not to get wet in the rain. This derives from the Uwingu Tribe (meaning 'of the sky') who's nkisi/spirits are very prominent in Brazilian Quimbanda.
It is also taboo for the living to eat the food offerings which are given to the dead. According to several Bantu legends, a person who enters the kingdom of the dead by chance or purposeful intention (through ceremony or dreams), is prohibited to taste the food of the dead. It is believed that they are bound to remain in the 'Kingdom of Death', should they disobey or disrespect this taboo.
The African Quimbandas (Priest/Shamans) are in constant contact with the spirit world. Only in this way are they able to perform oracles, deliver messages, cure the sick and enter into trance. Depending on the area and
dialect, the Quimbanda is also called: 'sing'anga', 'nganga' or 'mganga inyanga' or 'wanga'.
It is interesting to note that the terms 'ganga' and 'wanga' are also known in Haitian Vodou - another tradition heavylie influenced by Bantu religion and philosophy, The 'ganga' of Haiti is a herbalist and healer, whilst the term 'wanga' is used to refer to tied packets containing herbs and other ingredients as well as to magical workings in general. It is not uncommon to hear Haitians use the phrase 'to tie a wanga' in relation to spiritual work.

The original meaning of Quimbanda can therefore be defined as:

1) the science or the art to cure by means of natural medicine (remedies or enchantments) whereby the exact medicine is determined with the means of divination to employing or questioning the spirits of the dead
2) the supernatural forces which aid in healing
3) an objects which make the linking between the spiritual and the physical world; such objects are called 'enchantments'.
4) the shaman and healer who used these powers

However, in the context of this book and in the light of Brazil's spiritual traditions, Quimbanda is a rich magical religion, deeply rooted in Bantu/Congo religion and spirituality.

## MACUMBA

Now that we have looked at the historical development of this tradition and its African roots, let's see how Quimbanda is practiced today. After its arrival in Brazil, the spiritual tradition of the Bantu which, as we have seen centres primarily around spirit entities called Npungus (spirits of the dead) and Nkisi (spirits associated with the forces of Nature) was heavily influenced by Western Magic - ceremonial and sympathetic - as well as the spiritual tradition of the aboriginal Indians of Brazil.

As a result of the slave trade, which forcibly brought people from a variety of ethnic and spiritual backgrounds together in the New World, Quimbanda was also heavily influenced by the religious beliefs of the Yorubas of West Africa and by Roman Catholicism as well as Spiritism.
Of great importance is also the influence of Aboriginal Indian believes. Among the many similarities in Bantu and Amerindian cosmology is the belief in the supernatural, the cult of the dead, they believe that illnesses are caused by spirits and the ever-present figure of the tribal shaman. Although we have no detailed description of the spiritual practices of the Indians at the time of the discovery of Brazil, we can still compare them to anthropological research and discoveries of some of the most recluse tribes in Brazil today. One of these tribes are the Tenetehera Indians. Despite the contact they had with civilisation, they have maintained their traditional creeds practically unaltered. The Tenetehera attribute all difficulties in hunting, childbirth and general illness to the influence of either the spirits of the dead or spirits of nature who rule over either the forest and all of its animals or inhibit rivers and waterfalls. The man who can placate and control these powerful forces if the tribal shaman, who exercise his magical powers through his interaction with the spirit world. The use of cigars for example, was introduced to Quimbanda in this way.
If a person dies of natural causes, the Brazilian Indians believe, his soul will enter the Kingdom of Death, a place of rest abundance and happiness. But should a person die an 'ugly death', if he has either harmed his community in live or became a victim to witchcraft, then his soul will restlessly wonder the forests and graveyards.
Each spirit in the pantheon of the Brazilian Indians as well as the Bantu has his or her own song, drum beat or dance, favourite food and drink and needs to be treated accordingly.
Rooted in Bantu as well as Aboriginal Indian believes is the concept that a person's difficulties are always attributed to witchcraft, sorcery, or the acts of ancestral or nature spirits. The exact causes is usually determined by a diviner, a specialist whose supernatural power and use of material objects are held to be generally benevolent (although there are cases in which a diviner may be accused of sorcery) and whose sensitivity to patterns of stress and strain in the community help him or her arrive at a diagnosis.
In general, the belief in spirits (ancestral or natural spirits), witches, and sorcerers is associated with a worldview that leaves no room for the accidental. Whether events are favourable or adverse, responsibility for
them can in principle be attributed to a causal agent. If things go well, the correct ritual has been performed to placate the spirits or invoke their help. If things go badly, the correct ritual has not been performed, or a spirit has been otherwise provoked, or malevolent individuals have succeeded in breaching whatever protective (magical) measures have been taken against them. This outlook often persisted in Angola and other parts of Africa among individuals who had been influenced by Christianity or secular education. With some changes in particulars, it seemed to pervade urban areas, where a Quimbanda rarely lacked clients. This magical practice was only given a name approximately 100 years ago. As with many other self-contained religions and traditions, the practitioners never had any need to describe or define their practice to the outside world with terms other then 'witcheraft'. Until the second half of the 20th century, all Afro-Brazilian religions were considered criminal activity by the Brazilian government and periodically repressed. More recently they have become part of popular culture as many novelists and songwriters have written or sung about them.
Another term commonly used to describe Quimbanda is Macumba. This is a reference to rude, simple or evil spell working, and was originally applied to Congo related magical workings. It is frequently used in Brazil to refer to any ritual or religion of African origin (as slang), although it's generally seen as a pejorative and offensive. Its modern day meaning is related to negative witchcraft, bindings, curses etc, and the phrase 'doing a Macumba' is generally employed in reference to any kind of witcheraft in Brazil. Macumba - , which interestingly enough derived from the Bantu 'ma-Kiumba' - loosely translates to 'Spirits of the Night'. Reference is here given to the practice of secret, nightly meetings. The word 'Macumba' if use among actual practitioners is not viewed as negative, but its use by non-practitioners remains largely derogatory in intent.
Quimbanda has been subject to a long history of largely urban development. People cultivate what they need in their lives and their religion develops, if it is a useful one, along the lines they need, not along formalities that fit the received notions of what a popular religion should represent. These are popular religions not 'earth' religions, itself a very 20th century urban conceit. They are nothing if not practical for those who follow them.
The central 'deities' of worship - or better put, the entities around which the Quimbanda cult is based, are Exu and Pomba Gira. It is important not to confuse the Exu of Quimbanda with the Orisha Eshu or Eleggua
of the Yoruba based traditions of Candomble and Santeria. The Exus of Quimbanda are in fact spirits of the dead and in particular the spirits of deceased Quimbanda priests or individuals otherwise involved with Bantu/Congo spirituality. God knows that being 'only human' is to be weak, to be filled with doubt and all sorts of frailties. That's why He has allows these spirits, who have been on earth before, to help us in this life. They are all around us and are willing to be called upon. After all, it's to their advantage to listen to us!
Kimbandistas have their way of getting what they want from these spirits. We do not hesitate to call on them. Usually we try to solve problems without spirit intervention, but if it is a case beyond human effort, then the spirits are sought!
As with the European Witch cult, Quimbanda also had a reputation of human sacrifices and orgiastic gatherings. It is true though that most dances - and dance is a mayor part on this religion - are of erotic and flirtatious nature. Upon possession, the Exus will also ask for Rum, Gin or other strong, alcoholic beverages and will also smoke large amounts of strong cigars. The cult is, however, far removed from drunken orgies.

It is interesting to note that, among the Bantus, woman had an equal position to man. Woman could become queens, princesses or shamans or hold other important positions within the tribe. It was also not uncommon for woman in such powerful positions to have more then one husband. Some of these husbands were kept as slaves.
Pomba Gira, seen as a powerful queen and sorceress in Quimbanda, also has the reputation of having 'seven husbands'. Even though she is sometimes seen as a prostitute, examining the Bantu roots of Quimbanda, we can see that the tradition of powerful woman who had several husbands has survived. The Exus are the mirrors which reflect the essence of the common man, an instrument of communication between two worlds: the spiritual and the material; serving as custodians on the spiritual plan. They are the 'police of the astral plane', responsible for carrying the souls of the departed unto their destiny and to reward or to punish the actions that men carried out on the physical plan while he or she was alive.
It is important to understand that Quimbanda is neither synonymous for Satanism or Devil worship. The most important aspect of this religion is that people are able to related to it. The common, ordinary man in the street is able to get closer to the world of spirit, is able to communicate
with the dead, to ask favours of African and Amer-Indian entities and actually to see the spirits descend and take over the bodies of their worshippers. It is not simply a passive reflection of Brazilian culture but a creative factor in the formation of a coherent Brazilian national identity.
Quimbanda is as much part of our lives as are our families, our friends and the country we live in! We accept it and take it serious. We try to understand the spirits and they, in return, try to understand us! The world of the spirits and ours work together and help each other. It's that simple and yet it's so complex!

## QUIMBANDA CREATION MYTH

The Bantu, like most African nations, hold a monotheistic worldview. Nzambi, the Great God, is the creator of everything. He manifests in nature and rules the universe via his appointed spirits.

Legend tells us that:

In the beginning only Nzambi existed. It is be who is the eternal one, owner of all mirongas (secret). Nzambi was filled with energy and power, ready to burst at any time. Nzambi decided that be was ready to create. In the glimpse of an eve, millions and milhions of pieces of matter swivled counter-clockewise around him, who is the centre. Nzambi bad created Ngombe, the universe - stars and planets, and all visible matter.
Movement was brought into the universe and the matter Nzambi created began to cbange and to drift apart. Nzambi decided to create a being that would be able to travel the universe, to travel and mediate between matter and space. Nqambi concentrate on a fixed point and gave life to Exw-Aluvaia. Exu-Aluvaia was both man and woman at the same time - a manifestation of the nature of Nzambi.
To Exw-Aluvaia were given the following 7 gifts by Nzambi:

1. "So that you can travel freel,, to places where I can not alyays be, I give you the key that opens the limits between one space and another, between light and darkeness, between bot and the cold,..."
2. "I give you free will to choose between good and bad..."
3. "You shall bave knowledge of all things, be able to nemember all the things you see and hear from this day forvard, so you will be able to enrich your wisdom from your own experiences and those of others..."
4. "I grant you the power to bring forth changes in the matter I have created..."
5- "You shall be able to see through time, to be able to knowing the past and the future of all beings, but not your own future..."
6- "You shall possess the intelligence to understand all creatures, bigh and low and in between..."
5. "I give you the power to multiply yourself, to create similar spiritual beings as yourself, but lower in powers and faculties. Be carefful with this, because once divide you no longer will be able to unite yourself again. That mystery is with me alone."

## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE QUIMBANDA SPIRITS

'The world in which we lived belongs to the Exus'
Oliveira Magno

Due to its African roots, the highest spiritual authority of Quimbanda is Nzambi - God. This is not just to be understood symbolically. Exus and Pomba Giras in possession will sometimes refer to Nzambi as their highest authority. During rituals God's name is invoked but God is believed to work through his 'ambassadors' (the ancestors as well as other spirit beings). Marvin Harris in his book Our Kind states that ...most of the early creator gods abstained from contact with human beings.' Perhaps only with the arrival of monotheism did the belief arise that God is directly involved in humans lives.
God, however, is not directly involved in man's day-to-day business. Hence He appointed Calunga and Omolu as his ambassadors. Alice Werner in 'Myths and Legends of the Bantu' tells us that Calunga donates the Kingdom of the Dead as well as its ruler. The same cosmology is applied in Brazilian Quimbanda. Calunga, IS the great Lord of Death. His domains are firstly the ocean, called 'Calunga Granda' or Great Calunga and secondly the graveyard, simply called Calunga. Omolu, another West-African spirit is seen as the bringer of death and sickness. Amoung his names in West Afrika is Sharpana. The Brazilian spelling of this name is Xapana. The ethymologie of his name can be understood as follows: Shon meaning 'to take in small quantities', Pa 'to kill' and Enia 'a person'. Thus, his name stands for 'He who kills slowly'.
These two spirits can be understood as the two remaining Nkisi of Quimbanda - the personifications of natural forces - who rule over all Exus and Pomba Giras.

Next in the organization structure is what we call the 'Three Pillars of the Universe'.

## Exu Rei das Sete Encruzilhadas

His deputies are Exu Veludo and Exu Dos Rios

## Exu Mor

His deputies are Exu Tranca Ruas and Exu Tiriri

Exu Rei das Sete Liras
His deputies are Exu Marabo and Exu Mangueira

We can further divide the different Exus and Pomba Giras in a variety of ways. What follows is a contemporary outline of the 7 Kingdoms natural habitats which are frequented by certain Exus and Pomba Giras. These can be seen as 7 tribes, headed by 7 'chiefs' and a 'council' of 9 elders in each tribe. Please note that their position in the following tribe/kingdom outline is not necessarily the same as their rank in the hierarchy!

## 1) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Crossroad

Governed by Exu Rei das Sete Encruzilhadas and Pomba Gira Rainha das Sete Encruzilhadas. These two entities govern all spirits and all magical work associated with and performed at the crossroad.

## 2) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Cross

Governed by Exu Rei dos Sete Cruzeiros and Pomba Gira Rainha dos Sete Cruzeiros. These two entities govern all spirits and all magical work associated with and performed in the streets and street corners (not to be confused with crossroads).

## 3) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Forest

Governed by Exu Rei das Matas and Pomba Gira Rainha das Matas. These two entities govern all spirits and all magical work associated with and performed with bushes, trees, parks or forests - except bushes or trees in the cemetery, which belongs to yet another kingdom. In this kingdom we also find the Caboclos Quimbandeiros - spirits of Native American Indians that manifest in Quimbanda.

## 4) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Cemetery

Ruled over by Exu Rei das Sete Kalungas and Pomba Gira Rainha das Sete Kalungas, who can also be called Exu Rei dos Cementerios and Pomba Gira Rainha dos Cementerios. These two entities govern all spirits and all magical work associated with and performed in the cemetery. Within the context of Quimbanda , the term 'Kalunga' is often used interchangeable with 'cemetery'.

## 5) The Kingdom/Tribe of Souls

Governed by Exu Rei das Almas Omulu and Pomba Gira Rainha das Almas. These two spirits are also called Exu Rei da Lomba and Pomba Gira Rainha da Lomba, because they govern all spirits and all magical work associated with and performed in high places and on hills. However, the Exus of this kingdom also work in hospitals, morgues, etc. and are sometimes referred to as 'Omulu Spirits'.

## 6) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Lyres

The heads of this kingdom are not known by their syncretistic names: Exu Lucifer and Maria Padilha, their truth Quimbanda names being Exu Rei das Sete Liras and Rainha do Candomblé. This name shows the affinity of these spirits for dance, music and the fine arts. The Kingdom of the Dance' is also sometimes called 'Kingdom of Candomblé - but not for the African Orisha Cult, but rather for being synonymous with dance and ritual music. All spirits and all magical work associated with card divination and 'Gypsy Lore', music, poetry, art, etc, are associated with this Kingdom - also all Ciganos Quimbanderos - Gypsy spirits of Quimbanda, as well as all Malandros Quimbanderos. Lira, the Portuguese name for this Kingdom, is also said to derive from the West-African town of Lira, near the Eastern borders of the Baganda Kingdom.

## 7) The Kingdom/Tribe of the Beache

This Kingdom is governed by Exu Rei da Praia and Pomba Gira Rainha da Praia. These two entities govern all magical work and all spirits which are close to the water or in the water - be it at the beach of the sea, of rivers, lakes or springs. In this kingdom we also fine the Marinheiros Quimbanderos - spirits of Sailors and Pirates who manifest in Quimbanda.
Each Kingdom is further organised as follows:
KINGDOM OF THE CROSSROADS

1) The people of the Crossroads in the Street - Governed by Exu Tranca-
Ruas
2) The people of the Crossroads of the Lyre - Governed by Exu Sete
Encruzilhadas
3) The people of the Crossroads in high places - Governed by Exu das
Almas
4) The people of the Crossings of the Railroad Tracks - Governed by
Exu Marabo
5) The people of the Crossroads in the Woods - Governed by Exu Tiriri
6) The people of the Crossroads in the Cemetery - Governed by Exu
Veludo
7) The people of the Crossroads of the Square - Governed by Exu
Morcego
8) The people of the Crossroads of open Spaces - Governed by Exu Sete
Gargalhadas
9) The people of the Crossroads by the Beach - Governed by Exu Mirim
KINGDOM OF THE CROSSES
10) The people of the Crosses of the Street - Governed by Exu Tranca
Tudo
11) The people of the Crosses of the Plaza - Governed by Exu Kirombó
12) The people of the Crosses of the Lyre - Governed by Exu Sete
Cruzeiros
13) The people of the Crosses of Forest- Governed by Exu Mangueira
14) The people of the Crosses of Cemetery Governed by Exu Kaminaloa
15) The people of the Crosses of Souls - Governed by Exu Sete Cruzas
16) The people of the Crosses of Open Space (Cardinal Points) -
Governed by Exu Sete Portas
17) The people of the Crosses of the Beach - Governed by Exu Meia
Noite
Ere

## 9) The people of the Crosses of the Sea - Governed by Exu Kalunga

## KINGDOM OF THE WOODS

1) The people of the Trees - Governed by Exu Quebra Galho 2) The people of the Parks - Governed by Exu das Sombras 3) The people of the Woods by the Beach - Governed by Exu das Matas
2) The people of the Fields - Governed by Exu das Campinas
3) The people of the Mountains - Governed by Exu da Serra Negra
4) The people of the Mines - Governed by Exu Sete Pedras
5) The people of the Snakes - Governed by Exu Sete Cobras
6) The people of the Flowers - Governed by Exu dof Cheiro 9) The people of the Plant Nurseries - Governed by Exu Arranca Tôco

## KINGDOM OF THE SMALL CEMETERY

1) The people of the Doors of the Cemetery - Governed by Exu Portière
2) The people of the Tombs - Governed by Exu Sete Tumbas
3) The people of the Catacombs - Governed by Exu Sete Catacumbas
4) The people of the Crematorium - Governed by Exu da Brasa
5) The people of the Skull - Governed by Exu Caveira
6) The people of the Bushes of the Cemetery - Governed by Exu Kalunga
7) The people of the Hill of the Cemetery - Governed by Exu Corcunda 8) The people of the Caves - Governed by Exu Sete Covas
8) The people of Dark Magic - Governed by Exu Capa Preta, who is also known as Exu Mironga

## KINGDOM OF THE SOULS

1) The people of the Souls of High Places - Governed by Exu Sete Lombas
2) The people of the Souls the Captive (Slaves) - Governed by Exu Pemba
3) The people of the Souls of Funeral Homes - Governed by Exu Marabá
4) The people of the Souls of Hospitals - Governed by Exu Curado
5) The people of the Souls of Beach - Governed by Exu Gira-mundo
6) The people of the Souls of Churches and Temples - Governed by Exu Nove Luzes
7) The people of the Souls of the Woods - Governed by Exu Sete Montanhas
8) The people of the Souls of the Cemetery - Governed by Exu Tatá Caveira
9) The people of the Souls of the East - Governed by Exu Sete Poeiras

## KINGDOM OF THE LYRE

1) The people of Hell - Governed by Exu dos Infernos
2) The people of the Cabarets - Governed by Exu do Cabaré
3) The people of the Lyres - Governed by Exu Sete Liras
4) The Gypsy people - Governed by Exu Cigano
5) The people of the East - Governed by Exu Pagão
6) The people of Pimps and Gamblers - Governed by Exu Zé Pelintra
7) The people of the Garbage - Governed by Exu Ganga
8) The people of the Moon - Governed by Exu Malé
9) The people of Commerce - Governed by Exu Chama Dinheiro

## KINGDOM OF THE BEACH

1) The people of the Rivers - Governed by Exu dos Rios
2) The people of the Waterfalls - Governed by Exu das Cachoeira
3) The people of the Quarries - Governed by Exu da Pedra Preta
4) The people of the Sailors - Governed by Exu Marinheiro
5) The people of the Sea-Governed by Exu Maré.
6) The people of the Swamps - Governed by Exu do Lodo
7) The souls of the Bahian's - Governed by Exu Bahiano
8) The people of the Winds - Governed by Exu Dos Ventos
9) The people of the Islands - Governed for Exu do Côco

Some Kimbandistas connect these seven kingdoms to 'seven roads a man has to travel in his life':

1) The road of spirituality
2) The road of matter or material 'things'
3) The road of off-spring or children
4) The road of abundance and wealth
5) The road of physical labour
6) The road of pleasure
7) The road of love

Several other organisational structures of the Exus are possible, but the one above is - in my humble opinion - the most comprehensive and in my view the one most easily understood. The religious traditions of Africa were not transferred to the New World in a static form. Rather, slaves and their descendants in Brazil selected from and reshaped the meanings of the old beliefs to make sense of, and to cope with, the devastation and exploitation of New World slavery and racism. The spirit of the Old World helped them, in the end, to discover, develop bonds with, and, to a certain extent, be healed by the spirits of the New. The most important hierarchy for each and every Quimbandero is related to his or her personal Exu and Pomba Gira!
Besides this hierarchy, we also find that most Exus and Pomba Giras also have what can be called 'roads' or 'manifestations'. To better understand this, here the example of Exu Cigano. From the hierarchy above we know that this Exu belongs to the Kingdom/Tribe of the Lyre and represents all gypsies who manifest there. What we know about him is as follows:

## EXU CIGANO

This Exu appears as a gypsy. When he was alive on the earth, he was an Arabian gypsy who came to Brazil as a slave. His name in life was Hassam and he was the first gypsy to be initiated into the Afro-Brazilian tradition of Quimbanda, and leader of all gypsies who were initiated after him. He first started manifesting in Quimbanda, then in Umbanda. Finally he became known as 'Gypsy L' erư' which means 'the gypsy who once was a slave'. He dresses in very colourful cloths, with an Arabian style turban and pants. He is one of the few male gypsies who present themselves this way, as the majority prefers a felt hat or head scarf as well as shirt and jackets. What we see here is that most gypsies are incorporated into Quimbanda in resent times.
We also need to see that not every Gypsy spirit is an Exu or Pomba Gira. Umbanda and other spiritual traditions also have manifestations of Gypsy Spirits. The Gypsies of Quimbanda are generally called Ciganos Quimbanderos - Gypsies of Quimbanda - and were in life associated with this cult. Some other Gypsy roads/manifestations are associated with places where gypsies usually appear:

Exu Cigano do Oriente - Exu the Gypsy of the East
He comes from the East Africa, Arabia and others Middle Eastern countries

## Exu Cigano do Circo - Exu the Gypsy of the Circus.

He works as indicates his name - in the circus and also in arenas and stadiums as well as other places of public spectacles.
Exu Cigano do Pandeiro - Exu the Gypsy of the Tambourine
He comes with a tambourine in the hand and is a good dancer.
Exu Cigano Caló - Exu, the Caló (-speaking) Gypsy.
He represents all the gypsies that came to Brazil from Portugal, Spain and France. Reference is given here to Caló, the language of the Spanish Gypsies who are also refered to as Zincarli

## Exu Cigano da Praça - Exu the Gypsy of the Plaza,

He is the merchant seeking opportunities in the plazas, fairs and parks, doing business.

Exu Cigano Romanó - Exu the Romanian Gyps.
He represents the gypsies of Easter Europe.
Exu Cigano do Violino - Exu the Gypsy of the Violin.
In this aspect, he is known to be a violin player, a Romanian gypsy.
Exu Cigano da Lira - Exu the Gypsy of the Lyre.
He is a skilful musician and singer who plays a lyre or guitar.
Exu Cigano Gira-mundo - Exu the Gypsy who makes the world turn.

This Exu is the traveler in his caravan, who moves from place to place.
Exu Cigano do Garito - Exu the Gypsy of the Casino.
He is the gypsy who works in the 'sacred gambling house'.

## WORKING WITH EXU

## Your Personal Exu

It must be stressed again that it is not advisable to "pick and choose" any Exu or Pomba Gira to randomly work with. Many western practitioners of various magical and new age traditions not only believe that it is perfectly valid to invoke just any spiritual entity at their leisure, but also have a tendency to completely ignore any hierarchy and go "straight to the top". This is not just dangerous but simply stupid! If you are looking for a job a Microsoft, you would not call Bill Gates directly, but would either contact your regional/national Microsoft office and ask to speak to HR or see if one of your friends who already knows "someone on the inside" might be able to help you. In the same aspect, most high profile Managing Directors, Politicians or Military Generals do not concern themselves with the average person that just stumbles in off the street to see of there are any vacancies. Such minor decisions are usually left to their subordinate staff.

The Exus and Pomba Giras are no different. Just because we are dealing with the spirit world does not mean that we can completely forget or ignore common sense and all rules of conduct - which are almost the same on this plane as they are in the realm of spirit. Even though it would be ideal to work with a Quimbandero or Quimbandera to determine a person's personal Exu, this is not always possible. The following ritual is a little "push" in the right direction and can help you to contact your personal Exu - and in time develop a working relationship with him. This should not be mistaken for a true divination or initiation into Quimbanda. There are no self-initiations in Quimbanda or any other African derived tradition, and the ritual below will only substitute until the opportunity to work with a house of Quimbanda becomes available.
Before you perform this little ceremony, ask yourself WHY you want to work with Exu. What is it you are looking for? Are you simply curious about Quimanda and enchanted by the myths and legends surrounding this tradition? Are you attracted by the darkness and power some individuals glorify so much? Or are you interested in confronting your deepest and truest self and live life more successfully and to the fullest? All this might sound very "new age" or come across as "arm chair psychology", but the spirits of Quimbanda are - compared to other spirit entities - much closer to earth and therefore very close to our lower self
and to our shadow, the "negative" part of us we like to overlook and ignore.
What ever your reasons might be, understand that is might not be so easy to dismiss, ignore and dispatch of Exu once you have awakened him! Once a spirit of this genre has taken an interest in you and has been accustomed to the attention and offerings of smoke, alcohol and food, he will want to keep this relationship going. Above all else, ask yourself if you are able to handle what you are about to conjure up! No offence to anyone, but this is not simply a "though form" or some sort of spirit pet which will go away if you ignore it long enough!
On a Friday night, after sunset, take one red and one black candle and place them in candle holders on the floor. Prepare one cup of strong black coffee and one glass of white rum. Place all this on the floor as well. Light the candles and knock on the floor 3 times, as if you were knocking on a door. Say "Exul, Exu, Exu". Stand up straight and state who you are. Don't try to impress the spirits with all sorts of degrees or initiation, but simply state your full name and your date as well as place of birth. Continue by stating that you wish to invite your PERSONAL Exu to work with you. Tell him why you want to work with him and that you have brought him the gifts in front of you - candles, strong coffee and rum. Ask him to come to you in dreams, to teach you his mysteries and to work with you. Tell him that from now on you will light one black and one red candle for him every Friday. Ask him to open the roads for you to learn the tradition of Quimbanda properly, under the guidance of a house, if this is what you are looking for - and if Exu thinks this would be right for you.
Turn around and go to sleep. Do not look over your shoulder, but leave the candles burning as they are. Remove the offering in the morning, disposing of the candle remnants and liquids at a cross road near your house. Stick with the promise you made to Exu and indeed light him two candles every Friday!

## SPECLAL DAYS

Like any other spiritual tradition, Quimbanda also has special feast days for the spirits - and it is always advised to keep those days in mind when performing special ceremonies for Exu and Pomba Gira. Our house, the Nzo Quimbanda Exu Ventania, honors Exu on the following days:

## January 1 - New Year's cerebration in honor of Exu

On this day we ask for the blessing and protection of for the year ahead. We perform cleansings, works to "open the roads" for love, success and all other blessings of life.

## May 24 - Feast day of Santa Sara

Santa Sara is a Patron Saint of the Gypsy people. She is also known as Sara-la-Kali (Sara the black) and associated with Indian goddess Kali. The center of her cult is Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, a place of pilgrimage for the Gypsy people in the Camargue, in southern France, where legend identifies her as the servant of the two saints Mary commemorated in the town. Another legend links her to Sara, the wife of the biblical Abraham - who was, just like the Gypsy people themselves, a traveling nomad!

On this day we honor the Ciganos Quimbanderos, the Gypsy spirits that manifest in our tradition. We prepare a special basket with fruits, champagne, costume jewelry, cigarettes and many colored ribbons, which is placed in the woods or in the boshes whilst prayers are said to the Gypsy spirits.

## July 7 - Feast of Exu

This is the traditional feast day of Exu. We prepare him his favorite food - corn meal with dende oil, onions and hot chili peppers. According to the preferences of our personal Exu we also give him cigars, cigarettes, bear, wine or strong liquor.

## September 9 - Feast of Pomba Gira

On this day we celebrate Pomba Gira, the queen of Quimbanda. Much like on the day of Exu, we prepare her favourite foods and drinks and give her fine cigarettes and champagne.

Each and every house of Quimbanda has its own feast days and celebrations for Exu and Pomba Gira. The above mentioned celebrations should not be taken as universal laws, but as the workings of one single house of Quimbanda only.



## MEUS AMIGOS <br> - MY FRIENDS -

SEU MARABÔ, TIRIRI, SEU TRANCA RUA, EU VENHO P'RA ENCRUZILHADA, PEDIR UM AJUDA SUA.
(REPEAT) SEU SETE CAPAS, MEU EXU', MEU DEFENSOR, ZÉ PELINTR A NA ENCRUZ A, EU SEI QUE TU E DOUTOR. MARLA PADILHA, RAINHA DO CANDOMBLÉ, VENHA ME VALER AGORA, EU PRECISO DA SENHORA. QUISERAM PÔR FOGO NO MEU BARR ACAO, ESQUECERAM QUE EU TAMBÉM, TENHO EXÚ E CORAÇÃO. (REPEAT)

GRITO BEM ALTO, MEUS AMIGOS DA ENCRUZ A, VOCEAS VAO ME DEFENDER, COM UM PAI NINGUEM ABUSA. QUISER AM PÔR FOGO NO MEU BARRACÃO, ESQUECERAM QUE EU TAMBÉM, TENHO EXÚ E CORAÇAO.
(REPEAT)

GRITO BEM ALTO,
MEUS AMIGOS DA ENCRUZA, VOCES V ZOO ME DEFENDER, COM UM PAI NINGUEM ABUSA.

## FOR VERIOUS EXÚS

EXÚ É DE QUERER, QUERER, NA SUA BANDA EU QUERO VER. (REPEAT)

MAS ELE CHEGA NO ROMPER DA AURORA, SEU SETE ENCRUZAS MANDA AGORA, SEU MARABÓ QUEM MANDA AGORA.
SEU ....



```
EXU CAPA PRETA
CAPA PRETA NO REINO, É UMA BELEZA. (REPEAT) EU NUNCA VI UM EXU ASSIM, ELE É MADEIR A QUE NAOO DÁCUPIM.
```

AO VER EXU NA ENCRUZA, COM ELE NAOO SE META. (REPEAT)

É ALI QUE ELE TRABALHA, O REINO É DE CAPA PRETA.

## EXU CAVEIRA

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TOMA LA, TR AZ CA, O CAVEIRA.
TOMALA, TRAZ CA, Ô CAVEIRA.
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PORTAOO DE FERRO, CADEADO DE MADEIRA. NA PORTA DO CEMITÉRIO, QUEM MOR A É EXU CAVEIRA.

EXU CORTA CORTA
SE O SEU OBÉÉ DE ACO, O SEU GARFO É DE MADEIR A. (REPEAT)
SARAVA SUA MIRONGA, SEU CORTA-CORTA É DE QUIMBANDA, ELE MORA NA LIMEIRA. (REPEAT)

SEU CORTA-CORTA, SEU CORTA-CORTA, SEGURA A GIR A. (REPEAT)


## EXÚ DESTRANCA RUA

DESTR ANCA RUA, DESTR ANCA OS MEUS CAMINHOS, QUE FOI TR ANCADO, PELO POVO PEQUENINO.
(REPEAT)

BARA DA RUA, BARAO EXÚ, BARA DA RUA, SARAVA DESTRANCA RUA, EXÚ BARA DA RUA, BARÁ O EXÚ, BARA DA RUA, SARAVA DESTRANCA RUA, MAS EU NAO SAIO NA RUA, MAS EU NAOO VOLTO DA RUA, SEM CUMPRIMENTAR, O MEU BARA DA RUA, BARÁ DA RUA, BARAO EXÚ, BARA DA RUA, SARAVADESTRANCA RUA, EXÚ BARA DA RUA, SARAVA DESTRANCA RUA. (REPEAT)

## EXU DO FOGO

## VALHA-ME MEU SANTO ANTÔNIO, QUEM SE DEFENDE NAO É BOBO. (REPEAT)

EU ME VALHO COM EXU, V ALHA-ME EXU DO FOGO.


A ENCRUZA ESTREMECEU, UMA GARG ALHADA SOOU NO ALÉM. (REPEAT)

SALVE EXU QUE É BATIZADO, EXU DO FOGO NAO ATACA NINGUÉM. O EXU É BOM NAOO ATACA NINGUÉM. O EXU É BOM NAOO ATACA NINGUÉM. (REPEAT)




```
EXU GARGALHADA
QUEM PENSAR QUE O CÉU É PERTO,
NAS NUVENS NAOO VAI CHEGAR.
SEU GARGALHAD A ESTA RINDO,
DO TOMBO QUE VAI LEVAR.
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O LUAR BRILHOU NA MATA, GATO MIOU NA ENCRUZA, SARAVEI SEU GARGALHADA, É EXU MEU CAMARADA, COM ELE NINGUÉM ABUSA.
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```
RI, QUA, QUA, QUA, OLHA SEU GARGALHADA TA PRA CHEGAR. (REPEAT)
BANDA DE EXU V AI COMEÇAR, E EXU GARGALHADA QUE VAI MANDAR.
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## EXU MALE

EXU É MALELÊ, ÉLAROIÊ. (REPEAT)

POVO DA ENCRUZA É MALELÊ, É EXU MALE. (REPEAT)

## EXU MANGUEIRA

> VIVA AS ALMAS, VIV A A COROA E AFÉ (OI VIV A AS ALMAS). VTVAEXU NAS ALMAS, ELE É SEU MANGUEIR A DE FE (OI VIVA AS ALMAS).

## 0

EXU GANHOU GARRAF A DE MAR AFO, E LEV OU NA CAPEL A PRA BENZER(E) SEU MANGUEIR A CORREU E GRITOU:
NA BATINA DO PADRE TEM DENDÊ, TEM! TEM DENDÊ, NA BATINA DO PADRE TEM DENDÊ. TEM DENDÊ, NA BATINA DO PADRE TEM DENDÊ.


EXU TRABALHA DE PE, NAO SE SENTA NA CADEIRA. (REPEAT)

GOSTA DE TOMAR MAR AFO, DE BRINCAR COM O SEU GARFO, SARAVA EXU MANGUEIRA


QUEM NUNCA VTU, VENHA VER..
MARABÔ NA ENCRUZA, É DE QUENGUERE..

VINHA PASSANDO PELA RUA, QUANDO OUVT,
SEU MAR ABÔ ME CHAMAR. (REPEAT)

LOUVEI A ENCRUZA, LOUVEI A LUA, SARAVA SEU MARABO, QUE CAMINHA PEL A RUA.


POEIR A, POEIRA, POEIR A DE EXU MAR ABOB, POEIRA, POEIR A DE EXU MARABO, POEIR A, POEIRA DA ENCRUZIL.HADA, POEIRA, POEIR A, POEIRA.

## CAMINHEI PEI A ESTR AD A DESERTA, CAMINHEI SEM OLHAR PARA A LUA. (REPEAT)

ATE QUE CHEGUEI NA MINHA MOR ADA, SOU MARABÔ DA ENCRUZILHADA, SOU UM DOS DONOS DA RUA. (REPEAT)

EXU MARABÔ, IE, MAR ABÔ MOJIBA. (REPEAT)

NO CEMITÉRIO, ELE É MARABÔ, NA ENCRUZILHADA, ELE É MOJIBA. (REPEAT)


EU VOU MANDAR CHAMAR, EU VOU CHAMAR LÁ DE ARUANDA. (REPEAT)

EU VOU MANDAR CHAMAR, SEU MARABOB NA QUIMB ANDA. (REPEAT)


## MARABÕ/POMBA GIRA/7 ENCRUZAS

CORRE, CORRE, ENCRUZILHADA, POMB A GIR A QUEM MANDOU. (REPEAT)

NA PORTEIRA DA KALUNGA, AUÊ, OUÇO UM BRADO É MARABÔ. EXÚ. (REPEAT)

## EXU MARABÔ TOQUINHO

ELE É MARABÔ TOQUINHO,
DONO DO CANTO DA RUA. ELE QUANDO PEGA DEMANDA, É SEMPRE OGUM QUEM MANDA, PED ACO POR PED ACINHO. (REPEAT)

## EXU MARÉ

EU FUI NO MAR'...
EU FUI NA BEIRA DA PRALA,
PRA SAUDAR EXÚ MARÉ, E A FALANGE DO POVO DO MAR.

EXÚ MARÉl.. EU VTM AQU PR A TE SAUDAR... EXÚ MARE E A FALLANGE DO POVO DO MAR.

VOCE TEM QUE VER1.. VOCE TEM QUE ACREDIT ARL... QUE A MAIOR KALUNGA É... A KALUNG A DO FUNDO DO MAR! (REPEAT)


NAGÓÓÓ, NAGÔỎÓ... EU SOU FILHA DO REI NAGÓ Ô Ô... (REPEAT)

EU SOU FILHA DO REI OXALA,
DO SEU SETE E DE XANGÓ,
OI EU ENTRO NA GIRA,
E FACO COM FÉ,
RECEBO FORÇA COMO FILHA DE FÉ,
MAS O MEU PAI SEMPRE
VENCEU DEMANDA,
COM ELE NAO H A NENHUMA DEMANDA,
O MEU PAI VEM DE ARUANDA, SEU CAPA PRET A ENTR 4 NA UMB ANDA.

> POMBA GIRE CACURUCAI, OLHA POMBA GIRE CACURUCAI. (REPEAT)
> JA BATEU MELA NOITE...
> POMBA GIREे CACURUCAI, OLHA POMBA GIRE CACURUCAI. (REPEAT)











EXÚ SETE CAVEIRAS

SEU SETE, MEU AMIGO DE AL MA, SEU SETE, MEU IRMAO QUIMB ANDEIRO, GIRAR, TODO MUNDO GIRA, O SEU SETE É, DA COROA DE OXALA, LARA... LALA... GIRAR, TODO MUNDO GIRA, O SEU SETE É, DA CORO A DE OXALA. OI SEU SETE!.. (REPEAT)


VOCÊ BOTOU O MEU NOME, NA BOCA DE UM BODE, MAS EU SOU FILHO DO SEU SETE, COMIGO NINGUÉM PODE.
VOCÊ BOTOU, VOCÊ MESMO VAI TIRAR,
É UMA ORDEM DO SEU SETE, VOCE TEM QUE RESPEITAR. (REPEAT)

## EXU SETE COVAS

EU NAO TENHO PATRAO, KALUNGA FOI QUEM ME CRIOU.

MEU NOME É SETE COVAS, MINHA QUIMBANDA ELE JA LOUVOU.

```
                                    -0,
ELE É EXU PAGAO, NAO TEM QUEM OBEDECER. (REPEAT)
PRA ELE SÓ INTERESSA, QUALQUER DEMANDA VENCER.
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SE O EXU É BOM, ELE VENCE DEMANDA, SEU SETE COVAS É REI NA QUIMBANDA. (REPEAT)




## EXU SETE PORTEIRAS

NA ESTR ADA TEM UM GANGA, GANGA NAO LEVA CARREIRA. QUANDO A DEMANDAÉ GRANDE, CHAMA POR SETE PORTEIRAS. (REPEAT)

EXU NAOO É CRLANCA, NEM GOSTA DE BRINCADEIRA. (REPEAT)
NAO V AGUEIA PEL AS RUAS, TRABALHA NA ENCRUZILHADA, SARAVA SETE PORTEIRAS. (REPEAT)



## EXÚ TIRIRI LANÃ

EXÚ TIRIRI LANÃ, LANA CADÉ O TIRIRI, MAIS ELE VEIO DE ARUANDA, PRA SALVAR FILHOS DE UMBANDA, EXÚ TIRIRI LANA.
(REPEAT)
OI JA B ATEU A MELA-NOITE, QUERO VER QUEM VEM Aí... (REPEAT)
VAMOS FIRMAR NOSSA CORRENTE, QUE AÍ VEM SEU TIRIRI. (REPEAT)
B AII A QUE B AIL A NA PORTEIRA, ELE BATEU A MELA-NOITE. (REPEAT)
BEBE MAR AFO QUE NEM AGUA, QUEM É QUE VAI DIZER,
QUE O TIRIRI NAO BEBEU NADA. (REPEAT)

## HOIE TEM FESTA LA NA PRAÇA,

LANAN COM SEU POVO CIGANO.

## MAS ELE TOCA SEU LINDO VIOLINO, PARA SAUDAR A CIGANA DO JARRO. (REPEAT)

MAS ELE TOCA PARA SEU REI,
PARA SEU REI TIRIRI LANAN. ALUPANDÉ A CIGANA DO JARRO!

ALUPANDÊ TIRIRI LANAN. (REPEAT)


ESTAVA CURI ANDO NA ENCRUZA, QUANDO A BANDA LHE CHAMOU. (REPEAT)

EXÚ NO TERREIRO É REI, NA ENCRUZA ELE É DOUTOR. (REPEAT)

EXÚ VENCE DEMANDA, EXÚ É CURADOR. (REPEAT)









## EXU TRONQUEIRA

SEGUR A, FILHOS DA BANDA, QUIMBANDA VAI COMECAR. (REPEAT)

OGA SEGUR A CANTIGA,
PAI DE SANTO SEGURA O GONGA,
B ATEDOR SEGURA O AT ABAQUE,
SEU TRONQUEIR A V AI CHEG AR E SARAV AR.
(REPEAT)


EXU É, É, É,
$\operatorname{EXU} A, A, A$,
EXU É O LEGBARA, SEM TRONQUEIRA ÉQUA,QUA,QUA.

## EXÚ VELUDO

EXÚ DA MELA-NOITE,
EXÚ DA ENCRUZILHADA,
NO TERREIRO DE UMBANDA,
SEM EXÚ NAO SE FAZ NADA.

COMIGO NINGUÉM PODE,
MAS EU POSSO COM TUDO,
NA MINHA ENCRUZILHADA,
EU SOU EXÚ VELUDO.
(REPEAT)


AUÉ EXÚ VELUDO, SEU CABRITO DEU LM BERRO. (REPEAT)

REBENTOU CERCA DE ARAME, ESTOUROU PORTAOO DE FERRO.













## POMBA GIRA MARIA PADILHA \& MARIA MULAMBO

ÉNO ESPELHO,
QUE EU VEJO A MINHA DOR, É NOS SEUS OLHOS, QUE REFLETEM MAL DE AMOR. (REPEAT)

TIR A O TEU SORRISO DO CAMINHO, QUE EU QUERO PASSAR, COM A MINHA DOR, SE ONTEM EM TUA VIDA, EU FUI O ESPINHO,
O ESPINHO NAO MACHUCA A FLOR, EU SÓ ERREI,

QUANDO JUNTEI MINHA ALMA A TUA, O SOL NÃO PODE VIVER, PERTO DALUA.

MAS SE ONTEM, FOI O ONTEM, O AMANHÄ SERA DEPOIS, ENTAOO AQUI EU VOLTAREI, PARA O QUE RESTA DE NÓS DOIS. (REPEAT)

EU VOLTO AO JARDIM,
NA ESPERANCA DE VE-LA FELIZ, EU FALO COM AS ROSAS, MAS AS ROSAS NAO EALAM, SIMPLESMENTE EXALAM,

O PERFUME DO AMOR. MAS SE ONTEM, FOI O ONTEM, O AMANH A SER A DEPOIS, ENTAO AQU EU VOLTAREI, PAR A O QUE RESTA DE NÓS DOIS. (REPEAT)
o SEU OLHAR É SERENO, O SEU OLHAR ME FASCINA, (REPEAT)

MAS ELA VEM GIR ANDO,
NA LINHA DAS ALMAS, É MARLA PADILHA. (REPEAT)

É SÓ TOCO TAMBOR,
É SÓ QUANDO EU CANTO P'R A ELA. (REPEAT)

MAS ELA VEM GIRANDO,
NA LINHA DAS ALMAS,
ÉMARLA PADILHA. (REPEAT)

## POMBA GIRA MARIA MULAMBO

SE O TEU PÓ É REAL, SE O TEU PÓ É REAL, MUL AMBO É A POMBA GIR A, QUE CARREGA UMA VASSOURA, (REPEAT)

VEM DA KALUNGA VEM,
VEM DA KALUNGA VEM, MARLA MULAMBO, QUE CARREGA UMA VASSOURA. (REPEAT)

Ó QUE LINDA CRLATURA, QUE EU POR ELA, FACO LOUCURA,

OI BEI A FLOR D A AUROR A, OI LINDA COMO O LUAR, MAS EU DARIA TUDO PARA VER, MARLA PADILHA NESS A HORA. (REPEAT)

SE O TEU PÓ É REAL, SE O TEU PÓ É REAL, MOL AMBO É A POMB A GIR A, QUE CARREGA UMA VASSOURA. (REPEAT)

## VEM DA KALUNGA VEM,

VEM DA KALUNGA VEM, MARIA MOLAMBO,
QUE CARREG A UMA VASSOURA.

MAS QUE CAMINHO TAOO ESCURO, QUE VAI PASSANDO AQUEL A MOÇA. (REPEAT)

COM SEUS EARRAPOS DE CHITA, ESTALANDO OSSO, POR OSSO. (REPEAT)


OLHA MINHA GENTE, ELAÉ EARRAPO SÓ. (REPEAT)

POMBA-GIR A MARLA MOL AMBO, É DE CORÓ, CÓ CÓ. (REPEAT)


















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## CIGANA SULAMITA

MOÇA SUA CASA É A ESTRADA, SEM LUGAR CERTO PAR A FICAR, VIVE DAQUI PRA LI, VIVE DE LÁ PR A CA, COM SEU PANDEIRO DE FITA, E UM BAR ALHO PRA JOGAR.

TEM UMA LUZ NOS SEUS OLHOS, PAR A AJUD AR, QUEM LHE PROCURAR. ESTA CIGANA É TÃO BONITA, ESTOU FAL ANDO DA CIGANA SULAMITA.

## CIGANA TÂNIA





## LINDA CIGANA

VEMLINDA CIGANA, TRAZ SETE ROSAS VERMELHAS, A NOITE ESTA ENLUAR ADA, É NA ESTRADA A SUA MORADA, SEU PANDEIRO TOCOU, ELANO CÉU, UMA ESTRELA TE GUIOU, CHEGOU FORMOSA, QUE IRRADLA, PRA TODOS NÓS, A SUA ALEGRIA. O TEU CARINHO, QUE NOS SEDUZ, TRAZ DAESTRADA, FAGULHAS DE LUZ.

## MINHA CIGANA DE FÉ

VINHA, CAMINHLANDO A PÉ, PARA VER SE ENCONTRAVA, A MINHA CIGANA DE FÉ, (REPEAT)

EI A PAROU E LEU MINHA MÃO, E DISSE, TODAS AS MINHAS VERD ADES, EU SÓ QUERLA SABER A ONDE MORA, A MINHA CIG.ANA DE FÉ. (REPEAT)


POMBA GIRA CIGANA MARIA MADALENA

A CIGANA MARLA MADALENA, VEM DE LONGE DANC.AR NESTE CONGA, TRAZ A PAZ, A SAÚDE E O AMOR, COM PERMISS AOO DE ZAMBI E OXALA, PARA TODOS OS FILHOS NESTE ELE, MUITO AXÉ, MUIT A LUZ PARA ESTE ENDÁ.
(FAREWELL TO MARIA MADALENA)

A CIGANA, MARIA MADALENA, SE DESPEDE AGORA DO CONGA, DEIXA A PAZ, A SAÚDE E O AMOR, COM PERMISS AO DE ZAMBI E OXAI A, PARA TODOS OS FILHOS NESTE ELE
MUITO AXÉ, MUITA LUZ PARA ESTE ENDA.


## SANTA SARA - PATRON OF THE CIGANOS

SALVE SARA,<br>PROTETORA DOS CIGANOS<br>ESTAMOS AQUI PAR A LHE PEDIR<br>VEM ABRIR NOSSOS CAMINHOS NOS MOSTRED UMA LUS PARA PROSSEGUIR<br>TANTA LUZ LIMINANDO<br>AS CORED DO ARCO-IRIS<br>É SANTA SAR A QUE ESTA CHEGANDO<br>PARA ABENCOR O POVO CIGANO<br>A NOSSA LUTE E CONSTANTE<br>PARE DEFENDER A LIBERDADE<br>MINHA S ANTA NOS AJUDA<br>A MEREDER ESTA FELICIDADA<br>SANTA SAR A ILUMINAI NOSSOS CAMINHOS<br>A OSSE FE, NOS AJUDE A CONSTRUIR<br>LEVE ESTA PRECE, COM OS NOSSOS DESTINOS<br>PAR A UM MUNDO MELHOR QUE NA DE VIR



CIGANO, NOSSO PRANTO E DE ALEGRLA
FELICID ADE E SENTIR-SE LIVRE
DE CAMINHAR POR ESSES CAMPOS
E SENTIR A EMOC AO DOMINAR O COR ACAO
NOSSA GENTE VAI SEMEAR
E NEST A TERR A DEIXAR R AIZ


ESTAOO OS CIGANOS A CANTAR NUMA NOITE DE LUAR ESTAOO OS GIG ANOS A BAIL AR

LINDA ROSA NO J ARDIM AMANHECEU MINHAMÄE ESTA CHAMANDO E LA VOU EU EU SOU CIGANO, EU SOU CIGANO NA ALDELA EU SOU CIGANO E CIGANO NAO BAMBELA


NUMA NOITE DE LUAR ESTAO OS CIGANOS A CANTAR NUMA NOITE DE LUAR ESTAOO OS CIGANOS A BAIL AR SE QUERES FAZER UM PEDIDO OU FAZER UMA OFERENDA

PARA O POVO CIGANO
TEM QUE SER NUMA NOITE DE LUAR
NUMA NOTTE DE LUAR ESTAO OS CIGANOS A CANTAR NUMA NOITE DE LUAR ESTAO OS CIGANOS A B AILAR OS CIGANOS GOST AM DE VIVER UMA VTDA SEMPRE A CAMINHAR NO SERENO EST A O SEU PRAZER DE CANT AR NUMA NOITE DE LUAR NUMA NOITE DE LUAR





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        PARA OS CIGANOS PASSAR.
                LUA CHELA!
                    (REPEAT)
        COM SEU COL AR DE OURO,
        SUA PULSEIRA DOURADA,
            SUA SAIA RODADA,
            EL A SAI A BAILAR.
            DANCA, DANC.A CIGANA,
        QUERO VER VOCE DANCAR,
    ESPALHANDO SEUS MISTÉRIOS,
        NA DANÇA QUE SABES DAR.
            LUA CHELA!
    LUA CHEIA CL AREOU, CL AREOU,
LUA CHELA V AI CL AREAR, CLAREAR,
    AS ESTRADAS TAO LONGAS,
    PARA A CIGANA DANÇAR.
        LUA CHELA...
            (REPEAT)
```




## SARAVADO

EXÚ PIS A NO CAR AMURU, EXU' PISA NO CAR AMURU.
EXÚ NAOO BAMBELA, AH! RA! EXƯ NAOO BAMBELA, AH! RA! EXÚ NAO BAMBELA, AH!RA! EXÚ NÃO BAMBELA, AH! RA!

SARAVA, CAMBONE, IE, SARAVA, CAMBONE, LA.
SARAVA, CAMBONE, NA ENCRUZA, SARAVA, CAMBONE, IEA.

EXÚ G ANHOU UMA G ARRAFA DE MARAFO, E LEVOU NA CAPELA PRA BENZER. SACRISTAO LHE RESPONDEU: NA BATINA DO PADRE TEM DENDE, TEM DENDE
NA BATIN A DO PADRE, TEM DENDE, TEM DENDE
NA BATINA DO PADRE, TEM DENDÊ.

## ABERTURA DOS TRABALHOS - LET THE WORK BEGIN -

EU ABRO A MINH A ENGIRA, COM ZÄMBI E COM XANGO! (REPEAT)

> SARAVA SEU ALAFIM! SARAVA SEU AGODO!! (REPEAT)

EXÚ, TAMBÉM TEM A SUA LEI, EXÚ É MENS AGEIRO DE OXALA, SALVE ORDENANCA DE OGUM, E SALVE A BANDA, VEM NO TERREIRO DE QUIMB AND A TR AB ALHAR. (REPEAT)

MAS ELE É,
CAPITAO DA ENCRUZILHADA,
ELEÉ,
MAS ELEE É,
ORDENANCA DE OGUM,
SUA COROA QUEM LHE DEU FOI OXAL $A$,
SUA DIVISA QUEM LHE DEU FOI OMULÚ,

MAS ELE É...



## Ó BOA NOITE

Ó BOA NOITE, PRA QUEM VEM DE LONGE, Ó BOA NOITE, PRA QUEM VEM CHEGANDO, Ó BOA NOITE PRA MOÇA BONITA,
É PRA EL A QUE ESTOU CANTANDO! (REPEAT)
LEVO SETE ROSAS VERMELHAS, LA NA ENCRUZILHADA,
ÉLAQUE A MOÇA BONITA, DA A SUA RISADA. (REPEAT)

TO MAKE EBÓ FOR EXÚ

OLHA O EBÓ DE EXU QUEM QUER, QUEM QUER, QUEM V AI QUERER!... VOCEA PODE COMER, VOCE PODE BEBER.... (REPEAT)

## ONTO FOR THE LINES OF CATIMBÓ

 TO BREAK A SPELLMEU GALO PRETO DO PÉ AMARELO, CANTA MEU GALO SÓ FAZ O QUE EU QUERO... (REPEAT)

NA DIREITA TENHO DEUS, PORQUE NELE TENHO FÉ, NA ESQUERDA TENHO MEU GALO, QUE DESMANCHA TUDO COM O PÉ.

MEU GALO PRETO
DO PÉ AMARELO,
CANTA MEU GALO
SÓ FAZ O QUE EU QUERO...
(REPEAT)
NO PINO DA MELA-NOITE, UM GALO PRETO CANTOU,
ELE VEIO TTR AR DESPACHO, QUE VOCEि PR A MIM BOTOU.

## POVO DO MAR

- ALL THE SPIRITS OF THE OCEAN -

PESCADOR!..
PESCADOR!...
CUID ADO…
CUIDADO COM AS OND AS DO MAR. HOJE É DLA DE LUA NOVA, DLA DO POVO DO MAR...

ARERÊ, VEM CHEGANDO ERERE, VEM CHEG ANDO ARERÊ, VEM CHEGANDO ERERÊ, VEM CHEGANDO ARERÊ, VEM CHEG ANDO ERERÊ, VEM CHEGANDO ARERÊ, VEM CHEG ANDO ERERÊ, VEM CHEGANDO A.... (REPEAT)

SE FEZ PRECE A MAE SERELA, DANDALUNDA VAI TE AJUDAR, PESCADOR DE LUA NOVA, CUIDADO, OLHA O POVO DO MAR...

ARERE, VEM CHEGANDO ERER $\hat{E}$, VEM CHEG ANDO ARERE VEM CHEG ANDO ERERE., VEM CHEGANDO ARERE , VEM CHEGANDO ERERÊ,


## LINHA DAS ALMAS - THE KINGDOM OF SOULS -

QUEM TR AB ALHA COM AS ALMAS, TRABALHA DEV AG ARINHO...
(REPEAT)

É DEV AGAR, É DEV AGARINHO,
QUEM TRABALHA COM AS ALMAS, NAO SE PERDE NO CAMINHO.
(REPEAT)

> EU CHAMO AS ALMAS,
> E AS ALMAS VEM,
> AS ALMAS ME AJUDAM, AS ALMAS FAZEM O BEM. (REPEAT)


## SERÅ MACUMBA

EU VIALUA,
CLAREANDO A RUA, AO LUAR, LEVAVA UMA GARRAFA DE MARAFO, PRO SENHOR BARA, TOMAR,

PASSOU UM HOMEM,
OLHOUE VIU,
TIROU O CHAPEU,
E ME CUMPRIMENTOU,

SERA MACUMBA, MACUMBA, OU SER A MANDING A DE AMOR (REPEAT)

SERA MACUMBA, MACUMB.A, OU SER A MANDINGA DE AMOR. (REPEAT)

SER A MACUMBA, MACUMBA, OU SER A MANDING A DE AMOR, (REPEAT)

SER A MACUMBA. MACUMBA, OU SER A MANDINGA DE AMOR, OI MANDING A DE AMOR. (REPEAT)

CHAMADA GERAL DE TODAS AS BANDAS - GENERAL CALL OF ALL 'BANDS' (GROUPS) -

## STO ANTÔNIO PEQUENINO

SANTO ANTÓNIO PEQUENINO, AMANS ADOR DE BURRO BRABO, QUEM MEXER COM STO ANTÔNIO,

TA MEXENDO COM O DLABO.

RODELA, RODELA, RODELA, MEU SANTO ANTÔNIO RODELA.
(REPEAT)

POMBA GIRA RAINHA,
GIR A A NOITE, GIR A O DIA,
NO EMBALO DESSA GIRA,
GIRA O EXÚ VENTANLA.
RODELA, RODELA, ...

MARIA MUL AMBO,
NO MEIO DA ENCRUZILHADA, CONVIDOU JOÃO CAVEIRA, DANDO UMA GARGALHADA. RODELA, RODELA,...

TIRIRI MATOU UM GALO, E CORTOU EM PED ACINHO, CONVIDOU MARLA PADILHA, PARA NAO COMER SOZINHO.

## THE CALL

SENHORES MESTRES DO MUNDO, E DESTE MUNDO TAMBÉM. (REPEAT)

VAMOS CHAMAR A ENCRUZILHADA, O CEMITÉRIO E A FIGUEIR A TAMBÉM. (REPEAT)

LA NA PORTEIRA EU DEIXEI UM SENTINELA. (REPEAT)

EU DEIXEI EXÚ ..... (name) TOMANDO CONTA DA CANCELA. (REPEAT)

IA DEU A MELA-NOITE, MEUS IRMAOS, DOZE HORAS JA BATEU. (REPEAT)

LEV ANTA QUEM ESTA SENTADO, MEUS IRMAFOS,
PARA SALVAR OS PONTOS SEUS. (REPEAT)

OGUM, EXÚ PEDE LICENCA, PAR A SEU POVO CHEGAR. (REPEAT)

E SARAV A SEU MARABÓ (OU OUTRO), QUE VEM TRAZENDO FORÇA, PARAESTE GONGA. (REPEAT)



## (BEFORE THEY GO)

EXU BEBEU, EXU CURIOU, EXU VAI EMBORA, QUE A HOR A CHEGOU. (REPEAT)
(AFTER THEY HAVE GONE)

> EXU BEBEU, EXU CURIOU, EXU FOI EMBORA, QUE A HOR A CHEGOU. (REPEAT)

ADEUS, JA E HOR A GRANDE, ADEUS!..

ADEUS QUE EU JA VOU EMBORA... (REPEAT)

SIGO O MEU CAMINHO, GIRANDO NA LINHA DAS ALMAS, UM ADEUS PAR A QUEM FICA, BOA-NOITE, EU JA VOU EMBORA... (REPEAT)

TEM MORADOR

TEM MORADOR, DE CERTO TEM, TEM MOR ADOR, DE CERTO TEM MOR ADOR. NA PORTA MEU GALO CANTA, DE CERTO TEM MOR ADOR. (REPEAT)


TA CHEGANDO A MELA-NOITE, TA CHEGANDO A MADRUGADA. (REPEAT)

SALVE O POVO DE QUIMBANDA, SEM EXU NAO SE FAZ NADA. (REPEAT)

## MEU CARNEIRINHO

## QUEM DIZ QUE O DLABO E FEIO, BONTTO ELE NAO E. (REPEAT) <br> ELE TEM CAR A DE HOMEM, E CINTURINHA DE MULHER.

 (REPEAT)ROUBAR AM MEU CARNEIRINHO, CORTAR AM OS SEUS QUATRO PÉS. (REPEAT)

NAO QUERO SABER DE NADA, QUERO É MEU CARNEIRO EM PÉ. (REPEAT)



## ENÁ ENA É MOGIBÁ

```
ENA ENA E MOGIBA, E... É MOGIBA, (REPEAT)
```

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NAMATA, MAS NA PEDREIR A NAO POSOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU SETE ENCRUZ A QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU TRANCA RUA QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA, EXU VELUDO QUEM MANDOU.

## ENA ENA É MOGIBA, $\hat{E}$... É MOGIB $A$, (REPEAT)

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NAMATA, MAS NA PEDREIRA NAOO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU TIRIRI FOI QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA, ARRANCA TOCO QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU TRANCA GIRA QUEM MANDOU.

## ENA ENA É MOGIBA, E....

 É MOGIBA,(REPEAT)

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NA MATA, MAS NA PEDREIRA NAO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU OMULÚ FOI QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU XAPANA FOI QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SETE CAVEIRAS QUEM MANDOU.

ENA ENA É MOGIBA, E....
É MOGIBA,
(REPEAT)

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NA MATA, MAS NA PEDREIR A NAO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU EXÚ REI FOI QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU GIR A MUNDO QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA, DESTRANCA RUA QUEM MANDOU.

ENA ENA É MOGIBA, Â...
É MOGIB A,
(REPEAT)

SOLTAR AM O POMBO LA NA MATA, MAS NA PEDREIRA NAO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHLADA, MARIA PADILHA QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA,

MARLA MOL AMBO QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, MARLA DAS ALMAS QUEM MANDOU. ENA ENA É MOGIBA, $\hat{E}$... É MOGIBA, (REPEAT)

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NAMATA, MAS NA PEDREIR A NAOO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU SETE CAPAS QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU CAPA PRETA QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUS AR NA ENCRUZILHADA,
EXÚ DO LODO QUEM MANDOU.
ENA ENA É MOGIBA, E...
É MOGIBA,
(REPEAT)

SOLTARAM O POMBO LA NA MATA, MAS NA PEDREIR A NAO POUSOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, TATA CAVEIRA QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA, SEU SETE COVAS QUEM MANDOU, FOI POUSAR NA ENCRUZILHADA,
O BOLADEIRO QUEM MANDOU. ENA ENA É MOGIB $A$, $\hat{E}$...

É MOGIBA,
(REPEAT)

EU NÃO TE QUERO UM DIA - I WILL NOT WANT YOU ONE DAY -

> EU NAO TE QUERO UM DLA,
> NAO TE QUERO UMA NOITE, NAO, E PORQUE EU TE QUERO, POR TODA A ETERNIDADE. (REPEAT)
> O SEU SETE SABE,
> ARAINHA VE, A MENINA COMENTA, QUE EU AMO VOCE. (REPEAT)
> A PADILHA SABE,
> A QUITERLA V $\hat{E}$, A MOLAMBO COMENTA, QUE EU AMO VOCE. (REPEAT)

TRANCA RUA SABE, O VELUDO VE, ZÉ PELINTR A COMENTA, QUE EU AMO VOCE. (REPEAT)

O CAVEIR A SABE, O DO LODO VÊ,
KALUNGUINHA COMENTA,
QUE EU AMO VOCE. (REPEAT)MARIA MOLAMBO,
MARLA MULHER,
MARLA PADILHA,
RAINHA DO CANDOMBLÉ.
(REPEAT)
FOI UMA ROSA,
QUE EU PLANTEI NA ENCRUZILHADA,
FOI UMA ROSA,
QUE EU PL ANTEI NO MEU JARDIM,
MARLA MOLAMBO,
MARLA MULHER,
MARLA PADILHA,
RAINHA DO CANDOMBLÉ.(REPEAT)
ec
AÍ VEM MARLA PADILHA,DE TAMANQUINHO DE PAU,ELE VEM FAZER O BEM,
E TAMBÉM FAZER O MAL

QUANDO DEU MEIA NOITE

- WHEN IT WAS MIDNIGHT -

T - LAROU EXÚ, EXÚ É MOGIBA! R - EEEE...
T - LAROU EXƯ, EXÚ É MOGIBA! R - EEEE!...

T - SUA CAPA DE VELUDO,
QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA.
QUANDO DAV A MELA-NOITE,
TODO EXU' LA BUSCA. ENA MOGIBA Ê!... (REPEAT) ENA MOGIBA A E.... (REPEAT)

SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA.
QUANDO DAV A MELA NOITE, TODO EXÚ LA BUSCA.

R - ENA MOGIBA EEE... (REPEAT)

ENA MOGIBÁ EEE... (REPEAT)

T - SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA. QUANDO DAV A MELA-NOITE, EXÚ CAVEIR A LA BUSCA.

R - ENA MOGIB A EEE...
(REPEAI)

ENA MOGIBA EEE...
(REPEAT)

T - SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA.
QUANDO DAV A MELA-NOITE,
TR ANCA RUA LA BUSCA.

R - ENA MOGIB A EEE...
(REPEAT)

ENA MOGIBA EEE...
(REPEAT)

T - SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA. QUANDO DAV A MELA-NOITE,

POMBO GIR A LA BUSCA.

R - ENA MOGIBA EEE...
(REPEAT)

ENA MOGIBA EEE...
(REPEAT)

T-SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA. QUANDO DAV A MELA-NOTTE, TODO EXÚ LA BUSC $A$.

R - ENA MOGIBA EEE... (REPEAT)

ENAMOGIBÁAEE... (REPEAT)

T-SUA CAPA DE VELUDO, QUANDO VEIO DEIXOU LA. QUANDO DAVA MELA-NOITE, TODO EXÚ LA BUSCA. ARUÊ EXÚ!

R - EEE!...

## PRAYERS TO BARÁ

YUAMACHERI ONYBARA, EXU ABANADA.
YUAMACHÉRI ONYBARA, EXU ABANADA.

YUA DEMY CHÉ-CHÉ MIRE,
YUA DEMY CHÉ-CHÉ MIRE,
YUA DEMY CHÉ-CHÉ MIW ARA, YUA DEMY CHÉCHÉ MIV ARA.

EXU TAL ANA FUMIO, EXU TAL AN AFUMALÉV. (REPEAT)

## BARÁ ABAYSSOW

BARAE QUE BARA, BARA E QUE BARA ABAYSSOIF.
BARA EQUE BARA ABAYSSOW.

BARÁ GAROW

OH! BARA, BAR A E QUE BARA,
E QUE BARA GAROW.
BARA QUE BARA,
QUE BARA BAROW.
(REPEAT)

```
        BARÁ OTYN
        BARAOTYN,
OTYN, OTYN, OTYN BARA,
    BARAOTYN.
            (REPEAT)
    BARÁ WODUN AZA
YELLE BARÁWODUN AZA,
    PAQUERE KERE.
YÊLE BARA WODUN AZA,
    PAQUERE KERE.
```


## TRADITIONAL CONGO-PONTOS FOR EXU

```
MAVILE, MAVILE, MAVILE, MAVANGO,
    RECOMPENSUE, RA, RA, RA,
            RECOMPENSUA.
        E UMMAVILE, MAVILE,
    É UM MAVILE, MAV ANGO.
            (REPEAT)
            EXUÉPAVENA.
            (REPEAT)
            EXUÉPAVENA.
            (REPEAT)
        NASUA ALDELA ELEÉ,
            EXU É PAVENA.
    É POMBO GIRA, POMBO GIRA,
            POMBO GIR A.
    É POMBO GIR A, POMBO GIR A,
    POMBO GIRA. POMBO GIRA.
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POMBO GIRÉ, AUÉ, POMBO GIRE, AUE, POMBO GIRE., VA MUCONGUÊ, POMBO GIRE, VA MUCONGUE

## TOMA LÁ, ZÉCO ZÉCO, ÓI A SEU CURLA. TOMA LÁ, ZÉCO ZÉCO, Óla SEU CURLA.

BOMBOGIRA VEM TOMA CHÓ CHÔ, BOMBOGIR A VEM TOM A CHÓ CHÓ.

TEND A, TEND $A$, POMBO GIRA, TEND AIÓ. TEND A, TEND $A$, POMBO GIRA, TENDAIÓ.

EXUÉNAN, EXU É NAN Á QUERÊ QUETE. LEGBARA, EXU É NAN, LEGBARA, EXU À QUERE.


## PONTOS AND PRAYERS FOR XAPANÃ

## XAPANÃ PÔPO DIMONAY

## ZAMBO ERERE,

ZAMBO Ê PÔPO DIMONAY,
ZAMBO ERERE,
ZAMBO É PÔPO DIMONAY.
ZAMBO É XAPANA ,
ZAMBO É VELHO OMULÚ, ZAMBO É XAPANA,
ZAMBO É PÔPO DIMONAY,
ZAMBO É VELHO OMULÚ,
ZAMBO É PÓPO DIMONAY.

## CALLING XAPANÃ

XAPANAMMANDÓ QUERE,
XAPANAMMANDÔ QUERÊ.
YW QUERÊ, MANDÔ AWÊ,
$A W \hat{E}, A W \hat{E}!$
(REPEAT)

## PONTOS RISCADOS

Drawn invocations of the Exus and Pomba Giras. These drawings are used to invoke the power of the particular entitiy with which they are associated - much like keys who are used to open doors.






## QUIMBANDA VOCABULARY

The primary language of Quimbanda is Portuguese, but additional words and phrases of different origins are also employed. This again reflects the fusion of different races and cults in Brazil. Some of the most common words used originate from Kimbundu, Kikongo Guarani, Romaní and Tupi. It is also not uncommon to encounter spirits who will - in possession - communicate with a mix of Portuguese and Arabian, Japanese, English, French or German.
However, the greatest and most obvious language influence comes from Angola, mainly from the Mbundu and Mbangala people.

ALUÁ - Drink made of maize, rice and sugar.
ALUVAIÁ - Nkisi, messenger spirit, associated with the street
ARUANDA - The mythical of origin of Quimbanda. Also synonymous for Paradise among the Bantus in Brazil
ARUÉ/ARUEIRA - Tree native to Brazil. The owner of this tree in Quimbanda is Exu Arue.
ATABAKE/ATABAQUE - Ritual Drum
BANSA - Bantu term meaning Fire
BANSO - Bantu term meaning Hot
BIKANDA - Bantu term meaning Herbs
BILONGO - Bantu term meaning Medicine
BURACO - Bantu term meaning Hovel, poor house
COMPADRE/COMADRE - Quimbanda term for Spirits Guides
CONG $\AA / C O N G A L$ - Bantu term meaning Altar in Bantu influenced Cults in Brazil such as Umbanmda. It makes reference to 'Congada', meaning 'a place where the Congo people meet'
DICKERING - meaning Good luck, palm reading or general fortune telling. This is a word used by Gypsy spirits
DIKLO - A Handkerchief which Gypsy Spirits use to cover their head with
DIMBO - Bantu term meaning Sweet

[^1]KIJLLA/KIZILIA - Bantu term describing taboos and prohibitions which have been given to the initiates
KIKONGO - the language of the Kongo tribes
KILUMBA - Bantu term meaning Young, girl, Young woman
KIMBUNDU - The language of the Mbundu tribe
KIUMBA - Bantu term meaning Darkness, The Dark. Also used to refer to troublesome spirit entities.
KIZOMBA - a drumming ceremony of Quimbanda
KUALONO - Bantu term To Harm
KUFUNDA - Bantu term meaning To Bury
KUNDIA - Bantu term meaning Coffee
KURIAR - Bantu term meaning To Eat and To Drink
KURIMBA - Bantu term meaning To Sing and To Dance. Same as PONTO CANTADO
LANGO - Bantu term meaning Rain
LEMBA - Bantu term meaning Gentleman, Master
LIBANGO - Bantu term meaning Iron Chain
LILENSO - Bantu term meaning Handkerchief
LOMBA - Bantu term meaning Elevated Place, Mountain, Hill MAIONGA - see MASI NSABA
MANDANKU - Bantu term meaning Spider
MANSA - Bantu term meaning Water
MARIA - name which is applied to a multitude of feminine spirits
MASI NSABA - Bantu term meaning Ritual Bath made from herbs and plants
MASOSÍ - Bantu term meaning Tears
MASU - Bantu term meaning Spider
MBELE - Bantu term meaning Knife or Blade
MBISI - Bantu term meaning Meat
MBONDO - Baobad, African tree
MENGA - Bantu term meaning Blood

## MIFUITA - Bantu term meaning Black

MIRIM/MERIN - Bantu term meaning Small, Dwarf, Young Boy. Also the name of a certain Exu who appears in the form of an adolescent boy: Exu Mirim
MIRONGA - Bantu term meaning Mystery, Secret. Mironga can also describe the secret materials/medicines one receives upon initiation
MISEKE - Bantu term meaning Sand
MOAMBA - Bantu term meaning Yellow
MOLALO - Bantu term meaning Onion
MORINGA - Bantu term meaning Clay Jug
MPOLO BANSO - Bantu term meaning Ashes
MUJINDA - Bantu term meaning Storm
MUKASO - Bantu term referring to marks done on the body with a special powder to protection from evil
MUKULU - Bantu term meaning Elevated Spiritual Guides or Teachers
MULAMBA - Bantu term meaning Cook
MULEMBA - African Fig tree
MUNDELE - Bantu term meaning White
MUNGUA - Bantu term meaning Salt
MU SIGATANA - Descendant of the town of Sigatana (near Aluvaia). Associated with Exu Veludo
NDIÁ - Bantu term meaning Food
NDIÓNSILA - Bantu term meaning Toad
NDUNGU - Bantu term meaning Pepper
NFUMBE - Bantu term meaning The Spirits of the Dead
NGANGA - Head or priest of the Bantu cult. This term is also used to describe the secret which is places inside a cauldron or container and acts as a focal point for interaction with the spirit world
NGONGO - Bantu term meaning Knot or To Tie
NGUALA - Bantu team meaning White Rum
NGUNDA - Bantu term meaning Crescent (Moon)
NKANDA - Bantu term meaning Leaf

NKOBO - Bantu term meaning Shell
NKUTU DILANGA - Bantu term referring to beaded necklaces who contain magical powers
NSIMA - Bantu term meaning Snake
NTANGU - Bantu term meaning Sun
NTOTO - Bantu term meaning Earth. The Bantus greet the ancestors by touching the ground and saying: 'Ah ntoto'
NTUNDE - Bantu term meaning Palm Oil
NZO - organization of Quimbanda, a religious family (lit. meaning 'house')
NZAMBI MPUNGU - All-powerful God; the supreme deity for the Bantus
NZIMBU - Bantu term meaning Cowry Shells who were used as currency for trade with India and China
PAJÉ - Indigenous Brazilian Priest-shaman
PAMBUANJILA/PAMBUNGERA/BOMOBOMJIRA/BOMBOGIRA
/POMBAGIRA - From Aluvaiá or Pambuangila (Bantú Nkisi of the Roads and Pathways). In Quimbanda this name is sometimes used to make reference to female spirits (Exuas/Pomba Giras). The term originates from a kimbundu reference of a spirit entity which works in the crossroads (not concerning gender). Pambu-Ngila is often translated as'Crossroad'
PARNÉ - Term meaning Money in Gypsy language
PEMBA/MPEMBA - ritual chalk
PUERE - To move; To dance; To shake. Name that is sometimes used by a Gypsy Spirit whose virtue is to stand out in the dance: Cigana Pueré (Gypsy dancer)
PONTO CANTADO Ritual song, lit. 'Sung Point'
PONTO RISCADO - Ritual drawing, personal signature of each spirit. lit. 'Drawn Point'
QUIMBANDA - 1. Bantu term meaning a Priest among the Mbundu and Mbangala tribes, pertaining to the Bantu group in Angola. This can be translates as 'the one who communicates with spirits' or 'one who knows the medicines to cure'. 2. A Bantu/Congo dreifed Shamanic Witchcraft Tradition practiced in Brazil

RISHI - Bantu term meaning Smoke
RUFU - Bantu term for Powder
SÁNGULA - Bantu term meaning To Lift
SIKIRI MATO - Bantu term meaning To Hear
SUNGA - Bantu term meaning Cigar
SUNSUKETO - Bantu term meaning Hen
SUSUNWERE - Bantu term meaning Rooster
TATÁ - Bantu term meaning Father, superior. Also used as an honorary title for a male initiate of the Quimbanda Cult
TATÁ NFUMBE - Powerful Bantú entity, considered the father of the ancestors. In Cuba he is syncretic with Omolu/Obaluaiye. In Brazil he became and Exu of Quimbanda about whom is very little known and who is almost forgotten. He is also called Omolu in Quimbanda.
TATÁ NGANGA - Bantu term meaning Senior Priest
TATU - Bantu term meaning Four
TUTU - Dish made of farinha, porotos and bacon
UANGA/WANGA - Bantu term meaning Spell or Work of magic
UKUSU - Bantu term referring to Red Paint, which is used to attract the power of the spirits
WANKALA - Bantu term meaning Goose
WIRIKO - Bantu term meaning To Awaken
YAYALANGÁ NGUI - Bantu term meaning 'come forward'

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## EPILOGUE

The following article was printed in Pentacle Magazine, August 2006.

## Quimbanda - Witchcraft in Brazil

by Mario dos Ventos

What if our search for Witchcraft has actually brought us away from the source of its true being, instead of closer to it? What if we have strained so far away from the ancestral wisdom of our witch-fathers and mothers that we are no longer able to see, feel and most of all, practice what they wanted us to remember and carry on? What if we have re-painted the original sketches so many times that they only give us a shadow of the true 'meaning of witchcraft'? What if the last 50,60 years have tainted our image of witchcraft so much, that it no longer resembles our ancestral wisdom, but our own dream of how things could and should have been, instead of what they really were?
There has never been a time when more information has been available to the general public than in our day and age. Public libraries and the internet give us access to 'long lost treasures' and the latest research and findings of anthropologist and archaeologists. Chakras, crystals, rebirthing, UFOs and plastic skeletons live next to Tibetan incense burners, statues of Kali, Wodan and Isis all nicely arranged on a Mayan Calendar print and decorated with Native American eagle feathers. Not to forget the new 'IN thing' - Vodou masks and images of bare-breasted African woman. How beautiful to be Eclectic!
When Gerald Gardner sat in his chair on the Isle of Man thinking up Wicca, he believed it to be the revival of witchcraft - how things could have been. His knowledge gained in travels through Asia and parts of Africa as well as the works of Crowley, Leland and Margaret Murrey inspired him to revive what had long been lost. When his pen touched paper, he surprised the world with ideas, rituals, philosophies and a religion that filled our need to step out of our busy life style and take our minds off the hustle and stressful demands of everyday life. Many people were finally able to breathe and to reconnect to their wild side. But what if less had been lost and even more had actually survived?

Since then, many have tried to impose their own forms of 'hereditary witchcraft' on the general public, claiming that their family has been the only true keeper of long lost knowledge. Regional witchcraft traditions, Shamanic family lines and psychedelic research all claimed their part in the great family tree of 20 th century revivalism.

## Hippolyte Leon Denizard Rivail

Rivail was born in Lyon, France, in 1804. He was already in his early fifties when he became interested in the wildly popular phenomenon of spirit-tapping. At the time, strange phenomena attributed to the action of spirits were reported in many different places, most notably in the U.S. and France, attracting the attention of high society. The first such phenomena were at best frivolous and entertaining, featuring objects that moved or 'tapped' under what was said to be spirit control. In some cases, this was alleged to be a type of communication: the supposed spirits answered questions by controlling the movements of objects so as to pick out letters to form words, or simply indicate 'yes' or 'no.'
In 1857 Rivail (signing himself 'Allan Kardec') published his first book on Spiritism, The Spirits Book. It comprised a series of 1,018 questions exploring matters concerning the nature of spirits, the spirit world, and the relations between the spirit world and the material world. This was followed by a series of other books, the most important being The Gospel According to Spiritism.

## The Witch of Endor

Kardec's form of Spirit Communication, however, is much older. In the Hebrew Bible, the Witch of Endor, found in the 1st Book of Samuel, chapter $28: 4-25$, is describes as a woman 'who possesses a talisman', through which she called up the ghost of the recently deceased prophet Samuel, at the demand of King Saul of Israel. All this happened around the year 980 BCE - a good 3000 years ago! After Samuel's death and burial, King Saul banned all necromancers and magicians from Israel. Then, in a bitter irony, Saul sought out the witch, anonymously and in disguise. As we are told, the prophet's ghost offered no advice but predicted Saul's downfall as king. Was the Witch of Endor a survival of archaic Canaanite religion - similar to a shaman?

## Spirit possession

Unlike demonic possession, where the person is thought to be taken ovet by the 'Devil' or his demons for harm, spirit possession is a voluntary, culturally sanctioned displacement of the personality. The spirits, be they deities, angels, advanced entities, or the dead, are invited to enter a human person to educate, communicate with the living or just because they do not realize they are dead and need help in passing to their next realm.
The concept of spirit possession by various entities plays a major role in religious worship in the Caribbean, the Middle East, India, Tibet and almost all African Religions. In the Caribbean and especially Africa, a variety of religions are found who are entirely build on spirit possession. Possession is known as 'mounting the horse.' The horse is the person who 'manifests' the spirit, and the spirit is the one who 'rides' him or her.
Often devotees enter a trance and dance and do things which they would be unable to do in their conscious state of awareness. Many elderly and physically disabled persons have displayed this unique ability and behavior. Similar possessions occur in Santeria, Vodou and Quimbanda among other traditions.
Mediums involved in Spiritualism and channeling do not fear the spirits which speak through them. They believe this influence is temporary and if the spirit linger too long its 'exorcism' takes the form of a stern conversation in which it is told to depart.
The phenomenon of spirit possession has entirely disappeared from modern-day paganism and witchctaft. What remains, however, is a shadowy idea that the most powerful and most intimate interaction between the spirit world and the world of man is via possession. This can be seen in the attempt to foster possession in pagan rituals such as the 'Drawing down of the Moon' - an attempt to remember and to replace true possession.

## Quimbanda

The Anthropologist and Sociologist Wyatt Macgaffey in his book 'Religion and Society in Central Africa: The Bakongo of Lower Zaire' makes several remarks to the Bantu/Kongo believe about the dead. One such remark clearly explains the Bakongo believe that the souls of the dead travel across the water to a new country. Sometimes people interpret this place as 'the country under the water'. However, Macgaffey
states that several Missionaries and Anthropologists were asked by the Bakongo how their ancestors are getting on 'in the land across the sea' meaning Europe and the Americas.
What if the spirit of Medieval Witchcraft has survived right under our nose? What if the teachings of Spiritism are true and the souls of the departed live on after their bodies have long been put into the ground? What if the European settlers in South America brought those spirits with them to the New World? What if there is no need to re-construct? And what if those spirits live on in the Cult of Witcheraft known as Quimbanda - a word derived from the language of the Bantu/Kongo people roughly translated into 'Language of the Spirits of the dead'.
Quimbanda was only given a name approximately 100 years ago. As with many other self-contained religions and traditions, the practitioners never had any need to describe or define their practice to the outside world with terms other then 'witcheraft'. Until the second half of the 20th century, all Afro-Brazilian religions were considered criminal activity by the Brazilian government and periodically repressed. More recently they have become part of popular culture as many novelists and songwriters have written or sung about them.
The spiritual roots of Quimbanda can be found among the Bantu people of West and South-West Africa. These people were brought to Brazil as slaves as early as 1538 . While the Catholic church appeared to reach some levels of success in converting some of the native Indian tribes of Brazil to Catholicism, it did not have this kind of success with the largest population of African slaves in the New World.
Among these African slave-ancestors, we find the spiritual roots and the etymology of Quimbanda. The Quimbanda was - and still is - the title of the priest/shamans of many of the African Bantu societies in West and South-West Africa. The prefix 'Ki' refers to 'language' or 'knowledge' whilst 'mbanda' can be translated as 'the power to cure'. A shaman/priest - widely called a Quimbanda or, depending on the region 'Nganga' - may therefore have extensive knowledge of herbal medicine, and at least some part of his work is devoted to the application of that knowledge.
Even today, holistic health practitioners in West and South-West Africa are still known as Quimbandas. They can be herbalists, diviners or spiritmediums. Pcople take recourse to traditional medical systems not only to cure physically manifested illnesses but also to seek protection from the many hazards of daily life, to discover the causes of a death in the family,
see why domestic animals are dying or why the fields are barren and the harvest not enough.
In many Central and West African societies, a Quimbanda is first and foremost seen as an intermediary between humans and the god Kalunga - the King of the Realm of the Dead. A man is chosen for this role by a spirit, and undergoes a transformative (initiation-) period. Male Quimbandas in Bantu-Congo societies occasionally practice same-sex eroticism and marry other man.
The Bantu believe in the survival of the soul after death and relate this belief to the idea that the spirits of the dead can influence the living. If somebody falls ill, it is assumed that an ancestral spirit has sent the disease or that the sick person is bewitched by a living enemy. In any case, the Quimbanda - Shaman/Diviner - must consult with the Spirits to investigate the case and find the remedy to cure the patient. For the Bantu the notion of disease encompasses physical sickness together with misfortune and imbalance. Thus, anything that brings one into disharmony, be it with the environment or with others, can be perceived as a potential disease or illness.
Misfortune, in all its more serious forms, was believed to be caused either by ancestral wrath, witchcraft or pollution and it was the diviner's function to uncover the exact cause and prescribe the appropriate actions to be taken, However some forms of misfortune were believed to have natural causes i.e., to result from environmental factors. Religion and disease/illness causation are always closely interwoven.
The African Quimbandas (Priest/Shamans) - just like their Brazilian counterparts, the Quimbandeiros - are in constant contact with the spirit world. Only in this way are they able to perform oracles, deliver messages, cure the sick and enter into trance.
The central 'deities' of worship - or better, the entities on which the Brazilian Quimbanda tradition is based, ate Exu and Pomba Gira. It is important not to confuse the Exu of Quimbanda with the Orisha Eshu or Eleggua of the Yoruba derived religions of Candomble and Santeria. The Exus of Quimbanda are in fact spirits of the dead and in particular the spirits of deceased quimbandeiros. Quimbanda priests or individuals otherwise involved with Bantu/Congo spirituality. God knows that being 'only human' is to be weak, to be filled with doubt and all sorts of frailties. That's why He has allowed these spirits, who have been on earth before, to help us in this life. They are all around us and are willing to be called upon. After all, it's to their advantage to listen to us!

The Exus are the mirrors which reflect the essence of the common man, an instrument of communication between two worlds: the spiritual and the material; serving as custodians on the spiritual plan. They are the 'police of the astral plane', responsible for carrying the souls of the departed unto their destiny and to reward or to punish the actions that men carried out on the physical plan while he or she was alive.
As with the European witch cult, Quimbanda also had a reputation of orgiastic gatherings. It is true though that most dances - and dance is a major part on this religion - are of erotic and flirtatious nature. During possession, the Exus will also ask for Rum, Gin or other strong, alcoholic beverages and will also smoke large amounts of strong cigars. The cult is, however, far removed from drunken orgies.
The European roots of Quimbanda are often overlooked but go much deeper then the idea of some practitioners, to syncretise the Exus of Quimbanda with the demons of Grimorium Verum and other medieval grimoires. Many of the spirits which manifest in this tradition are clearly of European descent. One example is Pomba Gira Bruxa Evorá - the 'witch' who eligibly taught the Dark Arts to St Cyprian, a Catholic saint who by legend is seen as the Patron of Sorcerers. Many other Pomba Giras are believed to have lived in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and other parts of Europe. A great deal of the magical workings of Quimbanda not only resemble African and Amerindian shamanic practices, but also show clear traces of European 'sympathetic' folk magic. Descriptions of the 'witches sabbat' and 'nightly meetings' found in Medieval European accounts of witch trials recorded by the Inquisition could have been written about Quimbanda.
It is important to understand that this tradition is not synonymous with Satanism or Devil worship. The most important aspect of this religion is that people are able to relate to it. The common, ordinary man in the street is able to get closer to the world of spirit, is able to communicate with the dead, to ask favors of African, Amerindian and European derived entities and actually to see the spirits descend and take over the bodies of their worshippers. It is not simply a passive reflection of Brazilian culture but a creative factor in the formation of a coherent Brazilian identity.
Quimbandeiros have their way of getting what they want from these spirits. We do not hesitate to call on them. Usually we try to solve problems without spirit intervention, but if it is a case beyond human effort, then the spirits are soughtl As Quimbandeiros, this tradition is as
much part of our lives as are our families, our friends and the country we live in! We accept it and take it serious. We try to understand the spirits and they, in return, try to understand us! The world of the spirits and ours work together and help each other. It's that simple and yet it's so complex!

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mario dos Ventos lives in Surrey, United Kingdom. He is an initiated Quimbandeiro and member of $N z o$ Quimbanda Exu Ventania, a Nzo Quimbanda/House of Quimbanda in the UK - a direct offspring of Nzila Aluvaia Kiumbanda Kimbiza, the Quimbanda House of Tata Remolino in Extrema, province of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

He is available for Lenormand Card Readings and consultations with the traditional Nzimbu/Nkobo Cowry-shell divination system, and regularly gives talks on Quimbanda, Macumba, and Witchetaft.

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## OTHER WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR



THE BLACK BOOK OF EXU -
Taping into the Power of the Master of Reality

Within this book you will be able to solve most of the problems of day to day life that may be encountered with people, places and situations. The Black Book of Exu contains over 20 magical workings for economic improvement, spells for dealing with work and employment, romance and how to defeat your enemies. Workings include: how to approach Exu do Lodo for prosperity, a working for love with Exu Quirombo, defeat your enemies with Exu Cavaira, how to find fame and fortune with Exu dos Rios, a working for success in business with Exu Tranca Ruas. Workings also includes amulets and talismans.

This book is a practical guide for those who are interested in African Witchcraft as a practice, written for those who want to tap into the power of Exu, the powerful ruler of Quimbanda and Master of Reality.


## THE RED BOOK OF POMBA GIRA -

Taping into the Power of the Queen of the Night

This book is a practical guide for those who are interested in crude, oldfashioned European Witchcraft and Folk Magic. Written for those who want to tap into the power of Pomba Gira, the enchanted and seductive Queen of Quimbanda, The Red Book of Pomba Gira contains magical workings for economic improvement, spells for dealing with work and employment, romance and marriage.

You will learn, among other things, how to approach Pomba Gira Maria Mulambo for wealth and money, a working for love with Maria Padilha, how to defeat your enemies with Rosa Caveira, a working to find true love with Pomba Gira Meninha, how to have success in business with Pomba Gira Cigana. Spell workings also include charms, amulets and talismans.

[^2]

## SARAVA UMBANDA!

More then 20 chapters, spread over almost 400 pages, explain the history, cosmology and theology of Umbanda, look at ceremonies, the organizational structure of individual temples and of the pantheon of this religion.

SARAVA UMBANDA! also explains the 'necklaces of the worshipers', gives recipes for orixa foods (adimu) and special workings for cleansings, prosperity, luck and love. Also included is an appendix containing a collection of Pontos Cantados (sung invocations) for all the different lines of spirit and orixas. The main patt of this book however is dedicated to the application of Umbanda outside of Brazil. What problems can be encountered when practicing this religion, which is tied to the land, outside of its country of origin? What new challenges must be faced and how can we adapt without compromising the roots, values and believes of Umbanda?


THE GAME OF DESTINY -

## Fortune Telling with Lenormand Cards

Knows in Brazil as $O$ Baralho Cigano, the Gypsy Deck, the Fortune Telling Cards of Mille Lenormand have long been employed by many followers of Umbanda and Quimbanda/Macumba to read the future and give insights into the workings of the spirit world. This book contains the meanings of all 36 cards, card combinations, different spreads and special meanings. It also contains an extra chapter on how to invoke the aid of the Gypsy Spirits in card divination and gives instructions and recipes to aid clients and readers alike. All in all, the most comprehensive book on the Lenormand Fortune Telling Cards ever published in the English language!


Kimbanda, the Cult of Exu and Pomba Gira, is a Shamanic Witcheraft Tradition practiced in Brazil. Sometimes called Macumba or even referred to as Satanism and Devil Worship, it incorporates elements of African and South-American believes and religion as well as Medieval European IWitcheraft.

NA GIR A DO EXU looks at the roots and historic development of Kimbanda, the role of the priesthood, ceremonies, magical workings and the hierarchy of the spirits of this cult. Over 300 Pontos (songs and invocations) and more then 100 Pontos Riscados (titual sigils and drawings) for Exu and Pomba Gira are also included.
(Picture: Kimbanda Shrine in Brazil)


[^0]:    CIGANA MADALENA

    ERA UMA NOITE DE LUA
    UMA ESTREL A INCANDESCENTE APARECEU
    SEU BRILHO FORTE
    POVO CIGANO ENXERGOU
    ELOGO COMPREENDEU
    ERA A CIGANA ESPER ANC.A
    A CIGANA CRLANCA
    QUE CHEG AV A PAR A AJUDAR AOS FILHOS SEUS

    MADALENA...MADALENA
    CIGANO R AIKO

    POR TODOS OS CAMINHOS
    QUE MEUS PÉS PISARAM
    POR TODAS AS ESTRADAS DE MINHA JORNADA SOU CIGANO RAIKO GUERREIRO DE TODAS ARMADAS COM A FORÇA DA LUA, BRLLHO DE LUAR CIGANO É GUERREIRO, GIGANO VAI LUTAR

[^1]:    DINGANSUÁ - Bantu term meaning To Bless
    DISANGA - Bantu term meaning Jar
    DIZUNDU - Bantu term meaning Frog/Toad
    EBÓ - Yoruba term meaning Offering or Sacrifice
    FENDINDÉ - Bantu term meaning Arrow
    FUNDANGA - Bantu term meaning Powder
    FUNJI - A dish of Bantu origin, similar to Polenta. In Quimbanda two types of funji are known, one for the ancestors and another one for the Exus

    FUKAMA - Bantu term meaning To Kneel
    GANA/DANA - Gypsy Goddess of the Moon
    GIRA - Term used for Quimbanda gatherings or parties
    ITAMBI - Bantu term meaning Ritual Undertaker
    KALUMBA - Synonymous of Kalunga
    KALUNGA NGOMBE - powerful Nkisi/spirit who brings plagues, lives in the sea and the cemeteries (or grove, which is where the Bantus bury their dead). He is seen as 'King of the Dead' - his name translates to 'Death of the cattle'. His messenger in Quimbanda is Exu Rei da Kalunga (Exu King of the Cemetery)
    KAMBONO/KAMBON/KAMBONE - Bantu term meaning Initiate, steward or usher at religious ceremonies
    KANGULA - Bantu term meaning Scissors
    KARUNGA NJAMBI - Nkisi/spirit who lives in depth of the sea. He is considered to be very powerful and has the form of a great marine serpent. His messenger in Quimbanda is Exu Rei da Praia (Exu King of the Beach)
    KAWUANDI - Bantu term meaning Basket
    KI - Bantu term meaning Language, dialect
    KIAMBOTE - Bantu greeting
    KIBANGO - Bantu term meaning Wizard, Folk healer, Priest or Shaman. Short for 'Quimbanda'
    KIBINDA - Bantu term meaning Hunter, solder

[^2]:    AVALABLE AT LULU.COM

